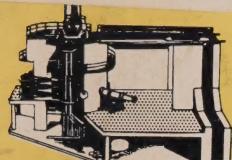


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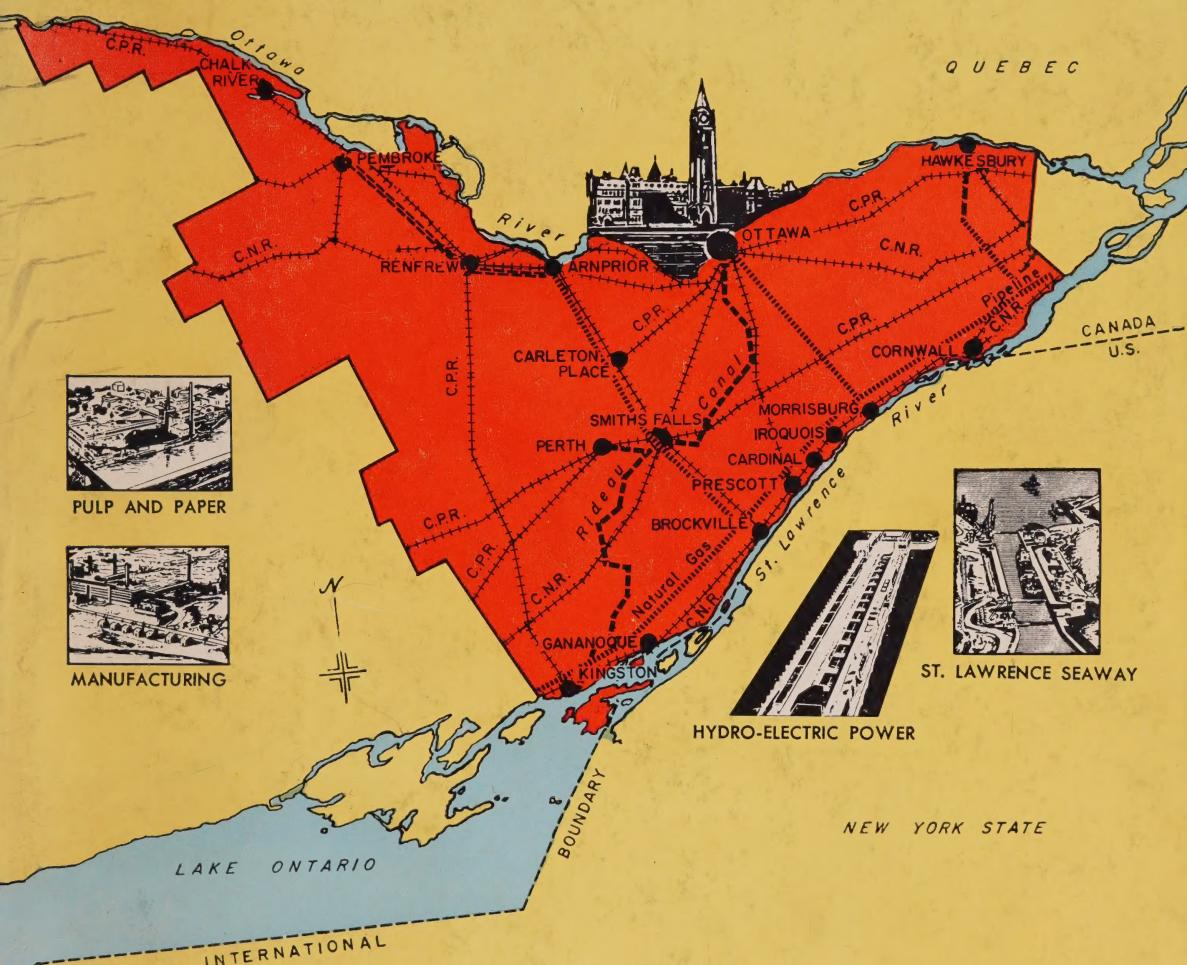
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NUCLEAR POWER

EASTERN ONTARIO REGION



ECONOMIC SURVEY

Prepared By The
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
1960

HON. LESLIE M. FROST
Prime Minister of Ontario

HON. JAMES N. ALLAN
Treasurer of Ontario



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EASTERN ONTARIO REGION



Preface

The Eastern Ontario Economic Survey is the fourth in a series being prepared by the Ontario Department of Economics on the ten economic regions of the Province. The preceding studies dealt with the Georgian Bay, the Northeastern Ontario and the Northwestern Ontario Regions. The fifth will cover the Lake Ontario Economic Region.

These studies indicate the major facets of economic activity, illustrate and analyze growth, and measure the contribution of each region as a whole to the economic life of the Province. This volume provides material on population, physiography, natural resources, energy, industrial output, transportation and other aspects of economic activity for an historic area of Ontario. Every attempt has been made to present comparable data on an annual basis over the latter part of the post-war period. Despite continuing gaps in statistical information at local level, we have made many references to the community scene, although it is not our purpose to present a detailed account of development at municipal level.

These surveys are linked with the Government's policy of fostering a stable and progressive form of economic development across the Province. It is hoped that the information contained in this report will prove helpful to the business and commercial community in planning for the challenges and rewards of the future. The seven regional development associations, sponsored by the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development, constitute a vital component of the Government's program.

This Survey has been prepared in the Economic Statistics Branch of the Department of Economics under the direction of Mr. O. M. Schnick and Mr. H. Banning. A major portion of the basic research and analytical work was undertaken by Mr. J. M. Trowbridge, while other members of the Department's staff, including Mrs. M. B. Levitt, Miss H. L. Madge and Mr. W. Cameron, worked on special sections of the study. We are indebted to members of the Economic Studies Branch of the Federal Department of Public Works for constructive suggestions. We wish also to express appreciation to other officials and organizations for information supplied. Our thanks go to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Ontario Departments of Agriculture, Highways, Lands and Forests, Mines, Planning and Development, and Travel and Publicity, as well as to The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Trans-Canada Air Lines and the Manager of the Eastern Ontario Development Association.

GEORGE GATHERCOLE
Deputy Minister of Economics.

August, 1960.

Introduction

Eastern Ontario is assuming a role of growing importance in the socio-economic framework of the Province and the nation as a whole. It embraces an area of 10,231 square miles, covered by extensive forest and farm land laced with sparkling lakes and streams. In recent years, economic activity has been invigorated by natural resource development, the growth of manufacturing output and the use, where possible, of local labour, materials and supplies in huge construction undertakings such as the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

More than three centuries ago, the Region was traversed by early French explorers and later became the location of some of Ontario's first pioneer settlements. In fact, many families of the area today can trace their ancestry to these early inhabitants of what was then a rugged and often hostile wilderness. Early in the 17th century, French explorers, including Champlain and Brûlé, penetrated the Ottawa Valley and mapped the waterway that was to serve French fur-traders over the next 150 years. In 1673, Fort Frontenac was built at the confluence of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. Strategically located, it furthered French ambitions in the New World until 1758 when it was overwhelmed by the British. Thereafter, British garrisons were stationed in the area but little effort was made to encourage colonization.

The first real settlement in Eastern Ontario occurred when Loyalists migrated to British territory during the American Revolution and settled along the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The largest influx of these settlers, made up of many nationalities, including English, Scottish, Irish and Dutch, took place in 1784. A second wave of settlement early in the 19th century opened up the Ottawa Valley. The timber trade, particularly the export of square timber, was primarily responsible for development of this section of the Region.

Virgin forest, great distances and crop failures were severe handicaps to the early settlers of Eastern Ontario. In spite of these and other hardships, however, the pioneers persevered and opened up the territory. In time, the land was cleared, roads were built and towns arose. From these beginnings, the Region has developed into an area of diverse economic activity, ranging from highly mechanized manufacturing and hydro-electric power generation to forestry and mining.

Eastern Ontario is triangular in shape, embraces three per cent of the Province's land area, and is about equal in size to the American States of Massachusetts and Delaware combined or the country of Belgium. It is separated from New York State in the south by the St. Lawrence River and from the Province of Quebec in the north by the Ottawa River; to the west lie the Ontario administrative areas of Nipissing, Hastings, and Lennox and Addington, while to the east the Region is

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bordered by a small portion of Quebec. In an east-west direction, Eastern Ontario extends some 200 miles along the Ottawa River and 130 miles along the St. Lawrence River. From north to south, the distance is approximately 25 miles in the east and 150 miles in the west.

The Region is divided into two sub-regions, namely the Ottawa Valley, comprising the counties of Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew and Russell, and the Upper St. Lawrence, made up of the counties of Dundas, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Leeds and Stormont. About two-fifths of Eastern Ontario's 748,000 inhabitants dwell in Ottawa and its suburban communities. Other major population centres include Kingston, Cornwall, Brockville, Prescott and Gananoque in the Upper St. Lawrence and Pembroke, Smiths Falls, Renfrew, Hawkesbury, Perth, Arnprior, Carleton Place, Almonte and Deep River in the Ottawa Valley. All these communities are served by excellent highways and most are located on Canadian National or Canadian Pacific main lines.

The Canadian Shield, underlain by Precambrian rock, extends over the greater portion of the Ottawa Valley sub-region west of Carleton Place. It also covers much of Frontenac and the southern portion of Leeds in the Upper St. Lawrence. The balance of the Region consists of lowlands which are underlain by Ordovician rock. Shallow soils over Precambrian bedrock and shallow soils over limestone predominate in the western portion, while loams and clays cover much of the eastern sector. Deep sands and gravel are also found in several areas. Except in parts of Renfrew and Frontenac, almost all of the Region is less than 500 feet above sea level. The main watershed lies only slightly north of the St. Lawrence River, so that the principal rivers—the Bonnechere, Madawaska, Mississippi, Rideau and South Nation—flow into the Ottawa.

The mean daily temperature ranges from 10 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit in January and from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit in July. Mean annual precipitation varies from 30 to 40 inches in most of the Region, but is less than 30 inches in the vicinity of Renfrew, Pembroke and Deep River. Eastern Ontario communities receive an average of between 60 and 90 inches of snow annually. In most areas, the growth period lasts about 200 days and the frost-free period extends from 120 to 160 days. In Lanark, Renfrew and the northern section of Frontenac, however, the period is 80 to 120 days. The greater part of the Region has between 1,800 and 2,000 hours of bright sunshine annually, about the same as most of Southern Ontario.

Agriculture, electric power generation and, less significant, forestry and mining are the principal primary industries. Farm land covers three-fifths of the Region's land area and the emphasis is on dairying and beef cattle raising. There are several hydro-electric stations, the most important being the recently constructed Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station on the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall. In addition, electric energy is soon to be generated from nuclear power at Rolphton and is already being produced from natural gas at Gananoque. Eastern Ontario's forests provide raw materials for the pulp and paper industry, concentrated in Ottawa, Hawkesbury and Cornwall, and for the sawmills and wood-using industries, found mostly in the Ottawa Valley. Limestone, sand and gravel, and magnesium are the principal minerals produced.

Manufacturing enterprises are scattered throughout the Region. Foods and beverages form the leading industrial group, followed, in descending order of importance, by the textile products, transportation equipment and non-ferrous metal products, paper products, chemicals and allied products, and electrical apparatus groups. In recent years, an upsurge in the production of chemicals and electrical apparatus has been particularly noteworthy, and a number of internationally famous enterprises in these and other fields have located in Eastern Ontario.

The service industry is of major significance and provides employment for over one-third of the Region's labour force. Many of those engaged in this industry are employed by the Federal Government at Ottawa. Tourism is also of major importance. Eastern Ontario's attractions, including Canada's capital, historic buildings, such as Fort Henry at Kingston, the parks system of the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission and outstanding scenery draw vacationists from all over North America. World-wide attention has focussed on this area with the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and power developments at Cornwall, Chalk River and Rolphton.

This Survey will point up the economic growth that has occurred in Eastern Ontario during recent years. It will also indicate the potential for further development, which will be stimulated by an expanding population, the availability of natural gas and hydro-electric power, and improved transportation and communication facilities. An enterprising and vigilant people as well as investment capital from Canadian and foreign sources will be important factors in encouraging economic expansion in the Region.

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Population

Eastern Ontario has an estimated 748,000 inhabitants—about 12 per cent of the Provincial aggregate. The population has grown steadily from 407,000 at the turn of the century to 676,000 in 1956, an increase of 66 per cent. Based on current trends, the Region's population may number 850,000 by 1966 and 1,086,000 a decade later.

Two-thirds of Eastern Ontario's people dwell in the Ottawa Valley. Carleton, containing approximately 40 per cent of the Region's population, is the most populous county, followed by Renfrew and Frontenac. Between 1951 and 1956, population growth was most significant in Grenville (21 per cent), while increases of more than 15 per cent were recorded in Renfrew, Carleton, Stormont and Frontenac counties.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1956

	1901	1921	1941	1951	1956
Ottawa Valley	234,168	280,802	333,092	387,807	444,185
Upper St. Lawrence	172,460	159,008	181,595	203,953	232,297
Total	<u>406,628</u>	<u>439,810</u>	<u>514,687</u>	<u>591,760</u>	<u>676,482</u>

During the period 1951 to 1956, the population of the Region rose by 85,000. Net migration was responsible for 36 per cent of this growth and natural increase for the remaining 64 per cent. Both birth and death rates in Eastern Ontario are slightly higher than the Provincial average, so that the rate of natural increase is about the same as for Ontario. There is a fairly wide variation in birth rates among the various counties. Lanark and Leeds, for example, have relatively low birth rates because of their older populations. The highest birth rates are in Renfrew, Stormont and Russell. Death rates do not show the same degree of variation. Leeds, Lanark, Dundas and Grenville have the highest crude death rates due to their relatively older populations.

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1956

	1951 Pooulation	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase		1956 Population
				No.	No.	
Ottawa Valley	387,807	36,958	+19,420	56,378	14.5	444,185
Upper St. Lawrence	203,953	17,456	+10,888	28,344	13.9	232,297
Total	<u>591,760</u>	<u>54,414</u>	<u>+30,308</u>	<u>84,722</u>	14.3	<u>676,482</u>

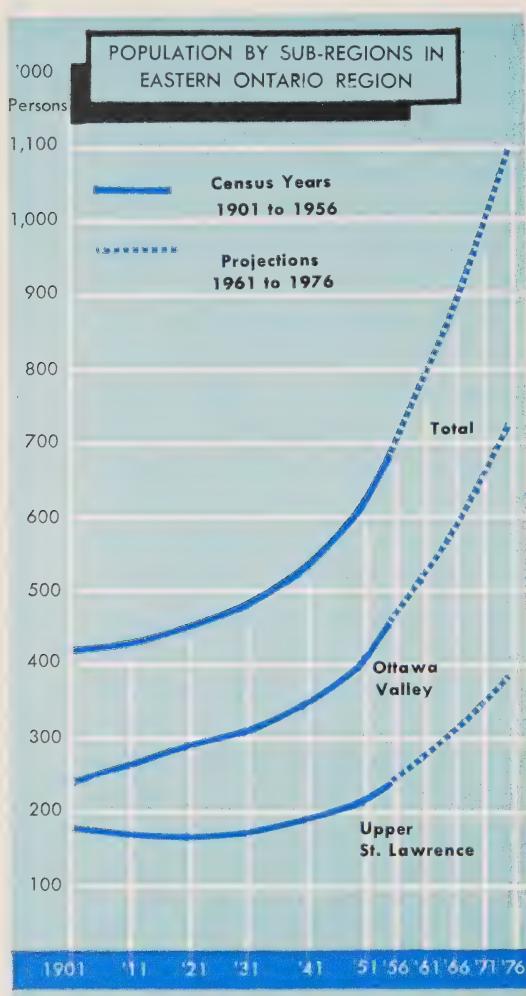
The Region has a slightly higher proportion of males and single persons than the Province. Furthermore, compared with the whole of Ontario, it has a higher proportion of people under 20 years of age (39 per cent in 1956) and a lower proportion in the 20-64 age group (53 per cent). Those over 64 make up about eight per cent of the populace in both Eastern Ontario and the Province. In 1956, there were 157,000

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families in the Region. The average number of persons per family stood at 3.7, against 3.5 for Ontario. In Russell, Prescott and Glengarry, the average exceeded 4.0.

In 1956, 29 per cent of Eastern Ontario's population was found in rural areas, compared with 33 per cent in 1951. During this period the Region's rural population increased by two per cent to about 199,000, with all counties except Prescott and Stormont participating in the growth.

Rural concentration is most significant in Glengarry (87 per cent in 1956) and Russell (79 per cent). Approximately one-half of the rural dwellers, or about 16 per cent of the total population, a higher proportion than for Ontario as a whole, live on farms. As in other parts of the Province, farm population has been shrinking in recent years and in 1956 aggregated 106,000.



Urban areas account for an increasing proportion of the Region's population. In 1956, 71 per cent of the people were classified as urban dwellers, against 67 per cent in 1951. During this period, urban population rose by 20 per cent. All counties participated in this increase, with the most significant proportionate growth occurring in Stormont. Urban concentration is greatest in Carleton County (94 per cent in 1956) and Frontenac and Stormont (76 per cent each). Considered on a sub-regional basis, urban dwellers represented 77 per cent of the population in the Ottawa Valley and 59 per cent of that in the Upper St. Lawrence.

Ottawa is the most populous community in the Region. According to the 1956 Census, the population of the city aggregated 222,100,¹ or one-third of Eastern Ontario's inhabitants. A further seven per cent dwelt in Ottawa's suburban com-

¹Assessed population stood at 247,000 in 1959.

munities—Eastview (19,300), Gloucester (13,600), Nepean (9,200) and Rockcliffe Park (2,100). Kingston (48,600)¹ is the second most important population centre in Eastern Ontario, followed by Cornwall (18,000),² Pembroke (15,400) and Brockville (13,900). Other major centres are Smiths Falls and Renfrew, each with about 9,000 inhabitants, Hawkesbury with 8,000, and Perth, Arnprior, Gananoque, Prescott and Carleton Place, all with approximately 5,000. The most significant growth in population between 1951 and 1956 occurred in Eastview, Prescott and Kingston.

**POPULATION CHANGES IN MAJOR URBAN CENTRES IN THE
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, CENSUS YEARS 1941, 1951 AND 1956**

	1941	1951	1956	Percentage Increase	
				1956/1941	1956/1951
Ottawa.....	154,951	202,045	222,129	43.3	9.9
Kingston.....	33,261	36,870	48,618	46.2	31.9
Eastview.....	7,966	13,799	19,283	142.1	39.7
Cornwall.....	14,117	16,899	18,158	28.6	7.5
Pembroke.....	11,159	12,704	15,434	38.3	21.5
Brockville.....	11,342	12,301	13,885	22.4	12.9
Smiths Falls.....	7,159	8,441	8,967	25.3	6.2
Renfrew.....	5,511	7,360	8,634	56.7	17.3
Hawkesbury.....	6,263	7,194	7,929	26.6	10.2
Perth.....	4,458	5,034	5,145	15.4	2.2
Arnprior.....	3,895	4,381	5,137	31.9	17.3
Gananoque.....	4,044	4,572	4,981	23.2	8.9
Prescott.....	3,223	3,518	4,920	52.7	39.9
Carleton Place.....	4,305	4,725	4,790	11.3	1.4

About three-quarters of Eastern Ontario's population is of British origin and the bulk of the remainder is of French ancestry. Those of French lineage form the majority of the population in the counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry and those of British descent predominate in the other seven counties. Since the end of World War II, people from the Netherlands and Germany have been settling in the Region, while Renfrew contains a substantial number of persons of Polish origin. Approximately one-fifth of the population is bilingual and seven per cent speak French only. The last decennial census revealed that over one-half of the population was Protestant, while more than two-fifths were Catholics.

¹Urban Area, 58,290.

²However, with the annexation of a part of Cornwall Township in 1957 the City's population increased to over 40,000.

Labour Force and Earnings

Labour Force

Eastern Ontario's labour force, aggregating approximately 275,000, or 12 per cent of the Provincial total, represents almost two-fifths of the Region's population. Two-thirds is located in the Ottawa Valley, the remaining one-third in the Upper St. Lawrence. From the standpoint of the labour force, the service industry is the most significant, followed in descending order of importance, by manufacturing, agriculture and trade.

The Region's labour force grew by 20,000 between 1941 and 1951 and by a further 16,000 in the following five years. The greatest proportionate growth in the period 1951 to 1956 occurred in Grenville and Stormont, with increases of 14 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. In Carleton, which contains 46 per cent of the total labour force in Eastern Ontario, a ten per cent increase was recorded. For the Region as a whole, the work force grew by seven per cent.

LABOUR FORCE IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1941, 1951 AND 1956

	1941	1951	1956 ¹	Increase 1956/1951
	No.	No.	No.	%
Ottawa Valley.....	136,800	154,418	165,100	10,682 6.9
Upper St. Lawrence.....	72,900	75,345	80,700	5,355 7.1
Total.....	209,700	229,763	245,800	16,037 7.0
Male.....	160,400	172,958	180,200	7,242 4.2
Female.....	49,300	56,805	65,600	8,795 15.5

¹Estimated.

One of the most striking changes in the labour force in recent years has been the relatively great increase in the number of women—between 1951 and 1956 a growth of nearly 16 per cent was recorded, compared to a four per cent rise in the male sector. In the latter year, women formed 27 per cent of the labour force. The county with the lowest representation of women in its labour force, 13 per cent, was Glengarry; Carleton had the highest with 33 per cent.

Such variations in labour force composition reflect to some extent the relative importance of different industries. For example, in Carleton, which contains the City of Ottawa, over 50 per cent of the labour force is taken up by the service industry which has always employed a large proportion of women. In Glengarry, agriculture, a traditionally male industry, provides the major employment opportunities.

The rural-urban distribution of the labour force is also related to its industrial composition. The rural labour force of Eastern Ontario constitutes about 30 per cent of the total. Carleton has the most highly urbanized work force (92 per cent); the least urbanized is Glengarry (12 per cent).

The service industry, which employs well over one-third of the Region's labour force, is particularly dominant. A further one-sixth is engaged in manufacturing and

one-seventh in agriculture. Trade, construction and transportation, which together employ one-quarter of Eastern Ontario's labour force, are also significant. Less important are finance, utilities and the primary industries other than agriculture—mining, quarrying, forestry, logging, fishing and trapping.

LABOUR FORCE IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION¹

Industry Group	No.	%
Service	105,000	38
Manufacturing	44,250	16
Agriculture	38,500	14
Trade	35,000	13
Construction	22,000	8
Transportation	16,500	6
Finance	8,250	3
Utilities	2,750	1
Mining and Quarrying	{ 2,750	{ 1
Forestry and Logging		
Fishing and Trapping	{ 2,750	{ 1
Others		
Total	275,000	100

¹Estimated.

Within the Region, the relative significance of the various industrial groups varies greatly from one county to another. Employment in agriculture as a proportion of total employment ranges from a high of 50 per cent in Glengarry to a low of four per cent in Carleton. The proportion engaged in manufacturing varies between eight per cent in Russell and 44 per cent in Stormont, while that in the service industry is greatest in Carleton (55 per cent) and lowest in Prescott (13 per cent). Agriculture is the most important industry in Prescott, Russell, Dundas, Glengarry and Grenville, manufacturing in Lanark, Leeds and Stormont, and service in Carleton, Renfrew and Frontenac.

The unique aspect of the above breakdown, of course, is the predominance of the service industry, represented to a great extent by the Federal Government, in total employment. This employment, by its diversity of skills and its stability, is one of the greatest assets of the Region.

There are far more professional and university-trained people employed in Ottawa than in any other Canadian city of similar size. Many of the best scientists and engineers in the country are on the staff of the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, or in one of the many other departments or agencies located in the city. Specialists in many fields have come from private business and from universities to put their knowledge to use in the Government. Once established in Ottawa, these people constitute a highly skilled labour force which is often drawn on by non-governmental employers in the area. Thus, former civil servants may be found in the upper echelons of almost all the industries in Ottawa.

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Government employment is an important stabilizing influence in the prosperity of the Ottawa area. During a period of industrial recession when other sectors of the economy decline in production and employment, the need for government services may become greater. In such periods, therefore, a decline in employment in non-governmental activities in the Ottawa area will be offset to some extent by increased employment in government. Ottawa's population, for instance, rose much faster than the national average during the depressed 1930's.

Employment in government departments, agencies and corporations has increased steadily and is expected to establish higher levels. This increase in employment, with its resultant rise in consumer outlay, has encouraged new construction, new service facilities, expanding retail sales and a generally sustained rise in economic activity in the area.

Earnings

Total personal income for Eastern Ontario in 1959 amounted to an estimated \$1,108 million, 87 per cent higher than the level in 1951, while per capita personal income rose by 50 per cent to stand at \$1,506. Over the same period, disposable income climbed by 82 per cent to \$1,007 million—nearly 11 per cent of the total for the Province.

Average weekly wages and salaries for the Region's manufacturing industry in June, 1959, reached \$73, an increase of 52 per cent since 1951. This improvement in wages as well as the growth in employment experienced by the manufacturing industry are illustrated by the Region's payroll index (1949 = 100), which between 1951 and 1959 rose by 62 per cent to 194.6.

The number of personal income taxpayers in Eastern Ontario in 1958 totalled 183,000—more than 62,000 above the level in 1951. Half of these were located in Ottawa, while a further one-quarter were domiciled in Kingston, Cornwall, Brockville and Pembroke. In 1958, the income of taxpayers in the Region aggregated \$731 million—about 10 per cent of the Provincial total—while average income per taxpayer amounted to \$4,005, increases of 98 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively, over 1951 levels.

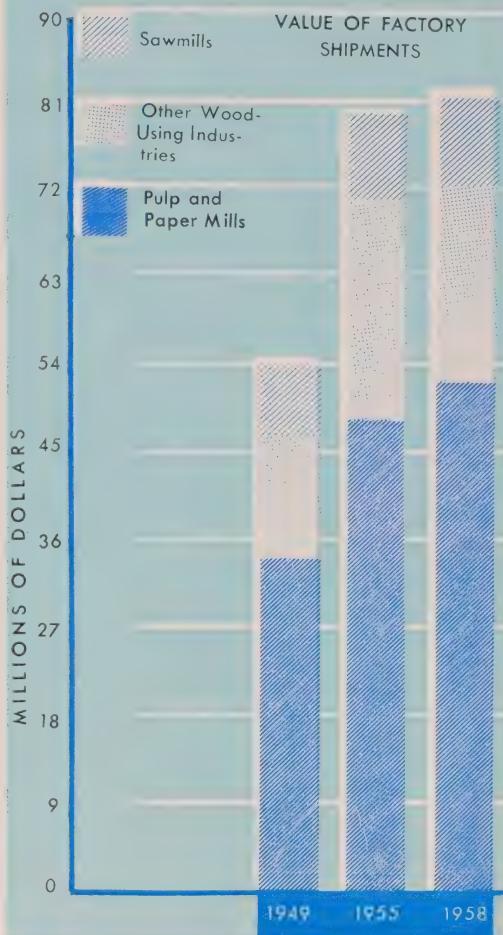
Forestry and Mining

Forestry and Forest-Based Industries

In 1958, Eastern Ontario's forest-based industries produced goods valued at \$81.7 million, an increase of 49 per cent since 1949. This represented 13 per cent of the aggregate value of factory shipments from the Region's manufacturing plants. One-quarter of the area's establishments were classified as wood-using industries in that year. From the standpoint of the number of enterprises, sawmills predominated, followed by other wood-using industries and pulp and paper mills. However, on the basis of factory shipments, the position of these groups was reversed, with pulp and paper mills the most important. The 310 wood-using establishments in 1958 employed 6,100 persons who received a total of \$21.4 million in wages and salaries.

Forest land covers 2.7 million acres, or two-fifths of the Region's total land area. The proportion is somewhat higher in the Ottawa Valley and lower in the Upper St. Lawrence. Forests account for about two-thirds of the total land area in Renfrew, one-half in Frontenac and Lanark, one-quarter in Grenville and one-fifth in the remaining seven counties.

**FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES
IN EASTERN ONTARIO REGION**



FOREST LAND IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION

	Productive Forest Land (Acres)	Non- Productive* Forest Land (Acres)	Total Area Forest Land (Acres)	Total as Proportion of Total Land Area %
Ottawa Valley.....	1,615,849	174,284	1,790,133	46.7
Upper St. Lawrence.....	636,400	243,347	879,747	32.5
Total.....	<u>2,252,249</u>	<u>417,631</u>	<u>2,669,880</u>	40.8

*Muskeg, brush, alder, rock outcrop.

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Some 84 per cent of Eastern Ontario's forests consist of productive forest land, which covers 2.3 million acres. Hardwoods cover approximately one-half and mixed woods two-fifths of the Region's productive forest land, while a smaller acreage is devoted to softwoods. Balsam fir, cedar, spruce, pine and hemlock are the major softwoods, and maple, alders, birch, beech, ash, poplar, cherry, oak and elm are among the principal hardwoods. Primary growing stock aggregates 3.7 billion cubic feet, of which 45 per cent is mixed woods, 44 per cent hardwoods and 11 per cent softwoods.

PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION

	Area (Acres)	Proportion of Total %
Hardwoods.....	1,093,014	48.5
Mixed Woods.....	947,986	42.1
Softwoods.....	195,302	8.7
Reproducing.....	15,947	0.7
Total	<u>2,252,249</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Although softwoods cover only about one-tenth of the Region's productive forest land, they account for two-thirds of the cut. The most important softwoods felled are white pine, hemlock, jack pine, spruce and red pine. Poplar, yellow birch and maple make up the greater part of the hardwood cut. More than 600 men, earning \$0.5 million, are employed in woodland operations. One-half are engaged in Renfrew, and the remainder mainly in Frontenac and Lanark.

PRINCIPAL SPECIES FELLED IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION

Species	Approximate Percentage
<i>Softwoods</i>	67
White Pine.....	20
Hemlock.....	17
Jack Pine.....	12
Spruce.....	10
Red Pine.....	6
Other Softwoods.....	2
<i>Hardwoods</i>	33
Poplar.....	11
Yellow Birch.....	10
Maple.....	8
Other Hardwoods.....	4

Note:—These figures are based on the 1956 to 1957 cut on Crown lands.

Most of the wood produced in Eastern Ontario is processed in plants located within the Region or close to its boundaries. The sawmills obtain the greater portion of their logs locally. The pulp and paper mills, however, are dependent to a large extent upon pulpwood produced on limits outside the area. Some is bought locally,

often from farmers, but most of the pulpwood is obtained from other parts of Ontario and from Quebec, New Brunswick and northern New York.

To facilitate access to forest areas, a number of access roads have been constructed in the Region, especially in Renfrew and Frontenac. Some are maintained by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, others by private companies or the Federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Nearly all access roads have gravelled surfaces. Currently under construction is a ten-mile gravelled road in the Ignace Lake area of Renfrew, while a road between Aumont's Bay and Quaderville (Renfrew) is planned. In all, approximately 70 miles of forest access roads have been built in the past few years.

Forest protection is one of the major concerns of Ontario's Department of Lands and Forests. An extensive radio and telephone network, as well as a fleet of aircraft and modern fire-fighting equipment, ensure a minimum delay in detection and the rapid and efficient extinction of fires. Three new steel lookout towers have recently been erected in Frontenac. In order to control damage by insects and disease, experts carry out surveys on a continual basis.

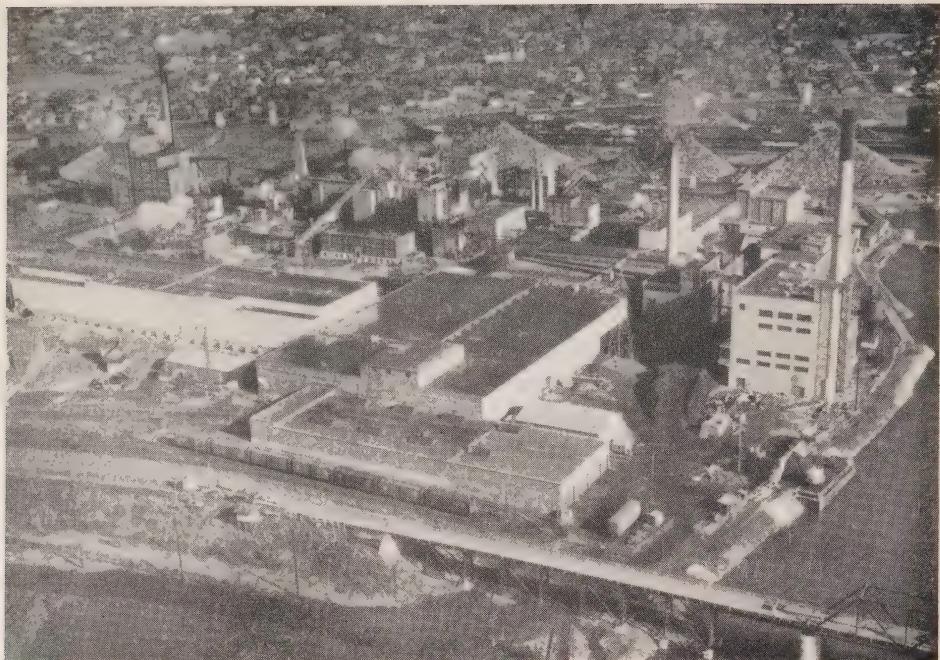
Regeneration and reforestation form an important part of the Ontario Government's forestry program. Research and the production of seedling trees are being carried out at institutions such as the G. Howard Ferguson Forest Station, covering an area of 1,400 acres and located near Kemptville. It consists of 1,200 acres of natural forest and plantations and 200 acres of nursery land for the production of trees. The annual production target of the nursery, employing up to 60 persons at peak season, is ten million trees. In 1959, the Government supplied 1.3 million trees for the reforestation of private lands in Eastern Ontario. Two-thirds were planted in the Ottawa Valley, particularly in Renfrew and Lanark. A total of 1.4 million trees were supplied to county and township forests, which cover an aggregate area of 38,000 acres. The largest, the Larose Forest (Prescott and Russell), has an area of 23,000 acres and receives about one million trees annually.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has also been planting trees on its properties in Eastern Ontario as part of its conservation program and has carried out tree pruning and tree removal operations. Elm trees have been treated with insecticide by the Commission in efforts to combat Dutch elm disease.

The Pulp and Paper Industry

Three manufacturing enterprises, employing 2,900 workers, were engaged in the production of pulp and paper in 1958. Factory shipments were valued at \$52.3 million, while the value added by manufacture aggregated \$26.0 million. These were respectively 50 and 41 per cent above the 1949 levels. Salary and wage expenditure rose by 79 per cent to \$12.8 million, material costs by 42 per cent to \$22.6 million, and fuel and electricity expenditure by 46 per cent to \$3.8 million during this period. Since 1955, total capital investment in Eastern Ontario's pulp and paper mills has approximated \$28 million.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGION



Courtesy—Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited

Aerial view of Cornwall Division of Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited.

The E. B. Eddy Company carries on an integrated pulp and paper manufacturing operation on both sides of the Ottawa River at Ottawa and Hull. In Ottawa, where paperboard and fine and specialty papers are produced, the Company operates a ground wood mill. A five-year expansion program has just been completed. Sulphite pulp mills and a soda pulp mill of Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited, manufacturer of fine paper, boxboard and other paper products, are located in Cornwall. A major expansion, started after the war, was completed in 1958 and cost over \$20 million. This Company is now undertaking a \$12.5 million program which will include the installation of a new paper machine to increase paper production capacity by 50 per cent as well as a new wood yard and an extension to the finishing department. The Canadian International Paper Company has a sulphite pulp mill at Hawkesbury. Bleached sulphite wood pulp is produced for the manufacture of transparent cellulose film, staple fibre, rayon and specialty papers. A subsidiary, Industrial Cellulose Research Limited, is also located at Hawkesbury. Its pulp mill, research laboratories and pilot plants turn out pulp and paper, cellulose film, rayon and plastics for research purposes.

Two developments in the Region's pulp and paper industry in the post-war period stand out. These are the conversion of the mills at Cornwall and Hawkesbury to the use of hardwood species and the development of a new chemical process (magnefite) by Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited. Although this process is not yet being used at Cornwall, mills elsewhere have been authorized to utilize it on a royalty basis.



Courtesy—Canadian International Paper Company

Pulp mill of Canadian International Paper Company at Hawkesbury.

The Sawmill Industry

Most of Eastern Ontario's sawmilling enterprises are located in the Ottawa Valley. There has been a decline in the number of establishments (from 263 in 1949 to 160 in 1958) and in the number of employees (from 1,246 to 869). However, the value of factory shipments has risen considerably. In 1957 it stood at \$10.4 million—30 per cent higher than in 1949; in 1958 shipments were somewhat lower at \$8.9 million. The sawmill industry is faced with problems of rising costs and increasing competition. Materials used accounted for 59 per cent of the value of shipments in 1958, as compared with 50 per cent in 1949, while the wages and salaries component remained virtually unchanged at about 22 per cent, although absolute figures showed an increase of 9.4 per cent to \$1.9 million.

Renfrew accounts for two-fifths of the Region's sawmills. Many of the large mills are found in Pembroke, where sawmills are operated by enterprises such as Canada Veneers Limited, the Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited and Pembroke Shook Mills Limited. Other important sawmills are located in Barry's Bay, Braeside and Calabogie.

Less wood is utilized for residential construction than in the past, but it is constantly being adapted to new uses. Thus, the volume of sawmill operations in the Region is expected to remain at current levels for the next few years. It is now a rapidly developing practice for sawmills to chip their residue materials, such as slabs and edgings, for pulping.

Other Wood-Using Industries

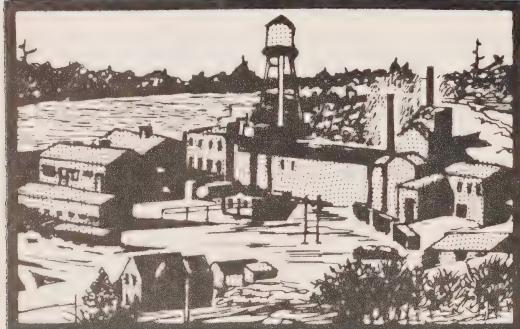
In 1958, a total of 147 other wood-using establishments, employing some 2,300, were located in Eastern Ontario. This represented an increase of 19 establishments since 1949. The greater portion were in the Ottawa Valley, principally Carleton and Renfrew. Whereas the value of factory shipments rose by 62 per cent between 1949 and 1958, to reach \$20.4 million in the latter year, the value added by manufacture increased by 79 per cent to \$9.7 million. In 1958, the cost of materials and fuel and electricity expenditure aggregated \$10.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, up 48 per cent and 99 per cent since 1949. Wage and salary expenditure stood at \$6.7 million, a rise of 76 per cent.

Products of the Region's other wood-using industries include furniture, doors and plywood. The manufacture of furniture is concentrated primarily in Ottawa. An important furniture producer is the Canadian Public Booth Company Limited, which turns out telephone booths and filing cabinets at Arnprior. Most of Eastern Ontario's sash, door and planing mills are located in the Ottawa Valley. Veneer and plywood are produced by Canada Veneers Limited, wooden and paper matches by the Eddy Match Company Limited and wooden and paper boxes by Pembroke

Shook Mills Limited. All of these plants are located in Pembroke.

Competition from metals, plastics and other substitutes has to be faced by the producers of many wood products. Nevertheless, wood will continue to be used for innumerable quality products. Although enterprises in the Region often have to pay more for wood than those in the more northerly areas of the Province, Eastern Ontario benefits from lower delivery costs on finished goods.

MINING IN EASTERN ONTARIO REGION



	1953	1956	1957	1958
	(THOUSANDS of DOLLARS)			
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS				
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS	4,538	9,609	12,457	8,078
METALLICS	5,296	5,059	5,050	2,779

Mining

Although the Region's contribution to Ontario's total mineral production is not of major significance, mining operations nevertheless provide employment for a considerable number of workers and add diversification to the area's economic life. In 1958, Eastern Ontario's mineral output was valued at \$11.5 million, or 12 per cent above the 1953 level. Struc-



Courtesy—Dominion Magnesium Limited

Quarry, reduction plant and foundry of Dominion Magnesium Limited at Haley.

tural materials, predominantly sand, gravel and limestone, accounted for 75.7 per cent of total value, while metallics, mainly magnesium, made up 24.2 per cent. Non-metallics represented only a fraction of one per cent.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953 AND 1958

Mineral	Volume			Value		
	1953 (000's)	1958 (000's)	% Change 1958/1953	1953 (\$000's)	1958 (\$000's)	% Change 1958/1953
Sand and Gravel ¹....(tons)	3,589	7,894	119.9	2,209	4,234	91.7
Limestone ¹.....(tons)	898	2,098	133.6	1,333	3,352	151.5
Magnesium.....(lbs.)	n.a.	9,087	..	5,296 ²	2,748	..
Clay Products.....	..	..	..	585	909	55.4
Other.....	..	..	..	891	253	-71.6
Total.....				<u>10,314</u>	<u>11,496</u>	11.5

n.a. Not available.

¹Estimated.

²Includes calcium.

Sand and Gravel are the principal products of Eastern Ontario's mining industry. In 1958, a total of 7.9 million tons—valued at \$4.2 million, or approximately twice the 1953 level—were turned out. Carleton (\$1.4 million) was the leading county producer,

followed by Stormont (\$1.3 million) and Renfrew (\$0.5 million). The Region accounts for one-tenth of the Province's output and for about four per cent of that for Canada.

Limestone output showed the most significant growth between 1953 and 1958. In the latter year, 2.1 million tons were produced as against 0.9 million tons in 1953. The value of production rose two and one-half times from \$1.3 million to \$3.4 million in this period. Carleton was responsible for three-fifths of the Region's output. About one-fifth of the Province's limestone production originated in Eastern Ontario.

Magnesium was the Region's top-ranking mineral for several post-war years. Output of this metal in North America—the main magnesium producing area in the free world—fell sharply in 1958, as a result of over-production. In that year, with an output of 9.1 million pounds, valued at \$2.7 million, magnesium took third place among the Region's minerals. The entire Provincial output and two-thirds of that for Canada was mined in Eastern Ontario at Haley. Research is directed toward reducing the cost of production and the finding of additional markets. Hopes for an increased use of this material in the automotive industry may materialize. A very high tariff has caused difficulties in exporting to the United States.

Clay products with an aggregate value of \$0.9 million were turned out in 1958 by three producers. Brick made up the greater part of total output, while lesser quantities of drain tile were also produced. Carleton accounted for almost nine-tenths of the output.

Of the *other minerals* produced in the Region, lime (in Renfrew County) and calcium (at Haley) deserve mention. Eastern Ontario accounted for the entire Canadian output of calcium in 1958. Small quantities of sandstone, quartz and mica are also produced in the area.

Agriculture

Farming, employing about one-fifth of the Region's labour force, plays an important role in Eastern Ontario's economy. The climate, land forms and soils are generally favourable to agricultural development, more especially to the production of livestock feeds. These include hay and oats, which were valued at \$20.6 million and \$14.3 million, respectively, in 1959. In that year, the value of all field crops produced in the Region aggregated \$43 million, or 14 per cent of the Provincial total. A large part of the field crop output is used locally in the raising of dairy and beef cattle, the principal agricultural pursuit in the area. Dairying is particularly important, the Region accounting for two-thirds of Ontario's cheddar cheese production and one-fifth of its creamery butter. Annual farm cash income aggregates approximately \$90 million, slightly more than one-tenth of the Ontario total.

Although Eastern Ontario covers only approximately three per cent of the Province's total land area, it contained 16 per cent of Ontario's farms and 20 per cent of its agricultural land in 1956. In all, three-fifths of the Region's area was farm land. The proportion was highest in Dundas and Glengarry (about 90 per cent) and lowest

in Frontenac and Renfrew (40 per cent). Farm land acreage was greatest in Renfrew, followed by Lanark, Frontenac and Carleton, while with respect to number of farms, Carleton, Leeds and Lanark trailed Renfrew. Average farm size ranged downwards from 236 acres in Lanark to 122 acres in Dundas. For the Region as a whole, farms averaged 174 acres, against 141 acres for all of Ontario.

**NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS IN THE
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956**

	Total Number of Farms	Total Area of Farms	Proportion of Total Land Area in Farms	Average Area per Farm
	No.	(Acres)	%	(Acres)
Ottawa Valley.....	11,676	2,167,340	56.5	185.6
Upper St. Lawrence..	11,122	1,789,456	66.0	160.9
Total.....	<u>22,798</u>	<u>3,956,796</u>	60.4	173.6

Between 1951 and 1956, the number of farms and total farm area fell by seven per cent and six per cent, respectively. The decline in the number of farms can be explained by the trend toward larger units in order to make more efficient use of mechanical equipment. The small decrease in the area of agricultural land was not accompanied by a reduction in output as attention was focussed on the more intensive development of existing farm land.

Four-fifths of Eastern Ontario's farm units are classified as commercial crop and livestock farms, namely, farms on which the operators devote the greater part of their time to producing commodities for commercial purposes. Medium-sized farms of 130-399 acres make up about 48 per cent of the more than 20,000 units, while those with an area of less than 130 acres account for a further 46 per cent. The remaining six per cent have an area in excess of 399 acres.

Approximately 85 per cent of the farms are operated by their owners. There has been a tendency in recent years for city workers to acquire farm properties in certain areas, especially in the vicinity of Ottawa. However, such farms are often marginal, part of the land usually being utilized for residential purposes. The remainder is either farmed on a part-time basis or rented to neighbouring farmers. On the other hand, many farm operators and workers throughout the Region now farm part-time, their principal employment being found in neighbouring cities and towns. In the past few years, for example, considerable numbers have been engaged on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. There are also operators who farm full-time yet carry on another type of business, such as catering to tourist needs in order to supplement farm cash income. One-third of Eastern Ontario's farm units employ paid labour and one-fifth utilize unpaid family labour exclusively. The total farm population in the Region is decreasing in line with the pattern for the Province as a whole; it declined from 116,000 to 112,000 between 1951 and 1956. Contrary to this general trend has been the settlement, in recent years, of Dutch immigrant farmers on Wolfe Island. They have been quite successful in their efforts, despite transportation problems.



Courtesy Ontario Department of Agriculture

Campus buildings, orchards and demonstration plots of the Kempville Agricultural School.

Farming on a cash crop basis is highly developed in several areas, including Ottawa. Dairy products, livestock, poultry and eggs are the principal sources of farm cash income. Many farmers also obtain revenue from their woodlots, selling the wood to pulp and paper mills and to other wood-using enterprises. This is especially so in Russell where there are large tracts of sandy soils which are not suitable for general farming.

Improved land represents more than one-half of the 4.0 million acres of farm land in the Region. The greater part of the improved land, or approximately one-third of total farm area, is under crop. Over two-fifths of the unimproved land, or one-fifth of aggregate agricultural acreage, consists of woodland.

CONDITION OF FARM LAND IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	Area (Acres)	Area as Proportion of Total Farm Land %
IMPROVED LAND.....	2,096,981	53.0
Under Crop.....	1,325,107	33.5
Improved Pasture.....	672,094	17.0
Other Improved Land....	99,780	2.5
UNIMPROVED LAND.....	1,859,815	47.0
Woodland.....	821,427	20.8
Other Unimproved Land..	1,038,388	26.2
Total.....	<u>3,956,796</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Marked advances are being made in agricultural efficiency throughout Eastern Ontario. A trend toward specialization is evidenced by the reduction to one, or sometimes two, types of enterprise on each farm. Better drainage, greater use of commercial fertilizers and chemicals, and increased mechanization all favour a higher agricultural output. Associated with the Province-wide decline in the farm labour force is the introduction of labour-saving machinery. About two-thirds of the Region's farms now have tractors and one-third have motor trucks. Furthermore, electric power is available on four-fifths of the area's farm units.

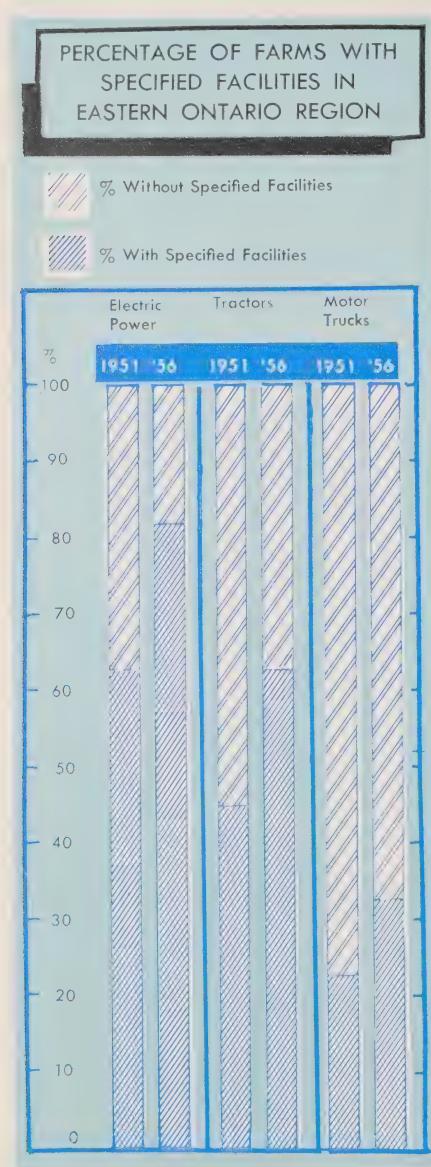
Agricultural efficiency is encouraged by the Ontario Government's Department of Agriculture. The centre for advanced agricultural education in the Region is the Kemptville Agricultural School, which provides extension services for Eastern Ontario farmers on many subjects, including drainage, soil testing, horticulture and entomology. In addition, special demonstration and experimental projects are undertaken, and crops are tested as to their suitability for Eastern Ontario conditions.

The Federal Government also carries out scientific research in the Region. Activity at its Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa is diverse, and includes investigations into crop rotation, weed control, soils and erosion. Experiments are conducted to determine the soils and fertilizers best suited to tobacco, while problems related to poultry, fruits, vegetables, fodder crops and cereals are under constant

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study. The results of scientific experiments carried out at Ottawa are available to farmers in Eastern Ontario and throughout Canada.

The Region has a great agricultural potential—thousands of acres of good land are currently producing only one-third to one-half of their feasible crop output. There are several crops which are of considerable importance from a dollar value standpoint but which do not occupy many acres of land. Output of such crops, including potatoes, vegetables, fruits and maple syrup, may be expanded with population growth.



Two of the many extensive bog areas in Eastern Ontario are already under development for vegetable production. Fruit farming—chiefly apple growing—is concentrated in a long narrow belt along the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Cornwall. The raising of livestock, however, will probably remain the principal agricultural pursuit. This is due to the suitability of the Region for grass production and to the increasing demand for meat and dairy products generated by the area's expanding population.

Livestock

The emphasis in Eastern Ontario is on cattle raising for dairy and beef purposes. The Region has approximately 560,000 head of cattle—or one-fifth of the Provincial total—slightly more than one-half being found in the Ottawa Valley. About two-thirds are dairy cattle, raised throughout the Region. Beef production is concentrated mainly in the Ottawa Valley. Meat animals are sent to packing plants at Hull, Montreal, Cornwall and Toronto, while both beef and dairy cattle are exported to the United States for breeding or slaughter. The Eastern Ontario Cattle Breeders Association maintains an artificial insemination centre at Kemptville. In 1959, over 61,000 cows were bred, against about 54,000 in 1958 and some 44,000 in 1957.

Keen demand for weanling pigs in the Montreal and Toronto districts has tended

to reduce the number of hogs fed in several areas. Many of these weanling pigs are sold at local commission auctions, which also play an important role in the sale of dairy cattle. At present, there are some 172,900 pigs in the area. Sheep and lambs number over 69,000 and horses 22,500. The number of hens and chickens (representing more than 90 per cent of the total poultry population) aggregates 2.6 million.

Dairying

Eastern Ontario's expanding population, with its resultant growing demand for fluid milk, has had a stimulating effect on the dairying industry throughout the Region. Introduction of the bulk handling of milk and increased capital costs for equipment have necessitated more efficient production and caused an expansion in the number of dairy cows per herd.

The Ottawa sales area is the third largest in the Province, and in 1959 commercial fluid milk sales totalled 34.6 million quarts, or 25.8 per cent more than in 1951. Furthermore, 8.0 million quarts were sold in Kingston, 4.7 million quarts in Cornwall, and 3.6 million quarts in Brockville. Large quantities of fluid cream, buttermilk, skim milk, and chocolate dairy drink are also marketed. Commercial dairies in these four sales areas purchased over 204 million pounds of milk at a cost of \$8.9 million. The production of fluid milk in Renfrew has been greatly encouraged by population growth at Petawawa and Deep River.

Although the Region produces large quantities of milk for fluid sales, much of the milk output is processed into cheddar cheese, creamery butter, and other dairy products. In 1959, Eastern Ontario accounted for two-thirds of the cheddar cheese and one-fifth of the creamery butter produced in the Province. In that year, cheddar cheese production aggregated 44.8 million pounds, an increase of 11 per cent since 1951. During this same period, creamery butter output rose by 61 per cent to 16.8 million pounds. The Upper St. Lawrence sub-region was responsible for approximately three-fifths of the cheddar cheese and creamery butter produced in the Region. However, the leading counties producing these commodities were in the Ottawa Valley —Russell for cheddar cheese and Renfrew for creamery butter.

Field Crops

A major portion of the field crops grown in Eastern Ontario is used as fodder for the Region's large cattle population. In 1959, Eastern Ontario farmers planted about 1.4 million acres of field crops. More than half that area was devoted to hay and nearly one-third to oats. For the latter crop, growing conditions in this area are particularly favourable. Of the Province's hay acreage, about one-quarter is located in this Region, which also accounts for more than one-fifth of total acreage devoted to oats and about 17 per cent of Ontario's corn fodder acreage. The production of feed grains, however, is insufficient to meet Regional demand so that substantial quantities have to be purchased elsewhere. Potatoes are grown for local and Montreal markets.

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A recent development of importance, with possibly greater significance for the future, is the growing of potatoes on drained marshlands. Total value of production of field crops in 1959 was \$43.5 million.

ACREAGE AND FARM VALUE OF SELECTED FIELD CROPS IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953, 1958 AND 1959

	Acreage			Total Farm Value		
	1953	1958	1959	1953	1958	1959
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Hay.....	818,100	787,800	808,800	17,966	19,802	20,678
Oats.....	374,900	426,700	434,900	10,919	15,063	14,313
Mixed Grain.....	116,200	61,500	55,900	3,806	2,556	2,113
Corn for Fodder.....	55,800	49,440	47,000	2,437	2,445	2,591
Buckwheat.....	29,300	9,690	9,100	760	220	212
Winter Wheat.....	6,500	9,200	8,400	295	428	385
Barley.....	22,900	8,900	9,600	802	347	336
Potatoes.....	9,130	8,040	8,040	1,609	1,752	2,301
All Other Field Crops....	16,540	10,815	11,365	1,013	500	531
Total.....	<u>1,449,370</u>	<u>1,372,085</u>	<u>1,393,105</u>	<u>39,607</u>	<u>43,113</u>	<u>43,460</u>

Energy

Eastern Ontario now has a greater selection of energy sources than ever before. This has meant the growth of intense competition, more especially between electricity and natural gas. The trend is toward the use of these two forms of energy as well as petroleum products, while solid fuels such as coal and wood are becoming less important. The Region has several hydro-electric generating stations and is the site of Canada's first atomic plant for the generation of electricity from nuclear power. Two pipelines traverse the area, one carrying natural gas from the west, the other, petroleum products from the east. Nova Scotia and the United States are the principal sources of coal, whereas wood is obtained locally.

Electricity

Low-cost power is a necessity for economic development, and an important contribution to the growth of Eastern Ontario's economy has been made by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The Commission operates ten hydro-electric generating stations in the Region and supplies power to its associated municipal electrical utilities for resale or to customers served directly. Three stations, namely Chenaux, Des Joachims and Chats Falls, are located on the Ottawa River, while a further three—Stewartville, Barrett Chute and Calabogie—are on the Madawaska. In addition, there are two on the Mississippi (Galetta and High Falls) and one on the Rideau (Merrickville). The tenth and latest is the Robert H.

Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station on the St. Lawrence. At the end of 1959, dependable peak capacity of developed sites aggregated 1.4 million kilowatts, over ten times the existing capacity of 1945.

**GENERATING STATIONS OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION
OF ONTARIO IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
DECEMBER 31, 1959, SHOWING INCREASED CAPACITY SINCE 1945**

	Year of Installation		Additional Capacity Installed Since 1945	Dependable Peak Capacity
	First Unit	Latest Unit	(Kw)	(Kw)
Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence.....	1958	1959	667,000	667,000
Des Joachims.....	1950	1951	372,000	372,000
Chenaux.....	1950	1951	117,000	117,000
Chats Falls (Ontario's half)	1931	1932	..	82,000
Stewartville.....	1948	1948	63,000	63,000
Barrett Chute.....	1942	1942	..	42,000
Calabogie*.....	1917	1917	..	4,400
High Falls.....	1920	1920	..	2,450
Merrickville**.....	1915	1919	..	900
Galetta*.....	1907	1907	..	800
Total.....			<u>1,219,000</u>	<u>1,351,550</u>

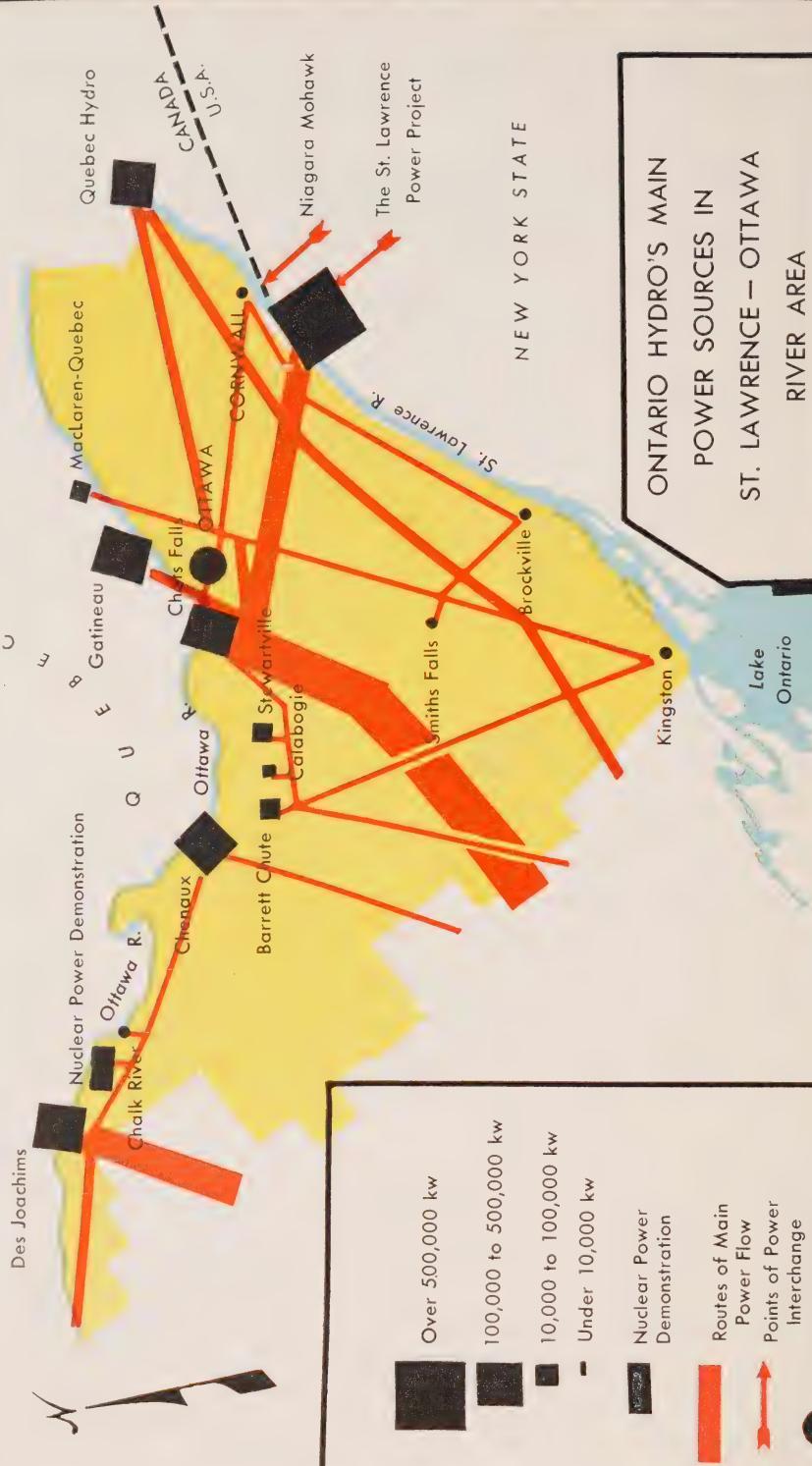
*Acquired by Ontario Hydro 1929.

**Acquired by Ontario Hydro 1949.

There are a number of hydro-electric generating stations in Eastern Ontario besides those operated by the Commission. These include stations of Ottawa Hydro, the Ottawa Transportation Commission and the E. B. Eddy Company on the Ottawa River. Power is also produced at stations on the Bonnechere, Gananoque, Mississippi and Rideau Rivers. A new unit was installed at Jones Falls on the Rideau by the Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Company Limited in 1957. This Company also operates the first generating station in Eastern Canada to be fueled by natural gas. The station, which has an initial capacity of 2,300 kilowatts, can use either natural gas, diesel oil or a combination of the two, for the generation of electricity. The Pembroke Electric Light Company Limited, which distributes power in Pembroke and Petawawa, operates several diesel units in Pembroke and also purchases power from Ontario Hydro.

World-wide attention has recently been focussed on the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, now harnessed to produce electric power as a result of a joint venture by Ontario Hydro and the Power Authority of the State of New York (PASNY). This section of the river was the last major source of hydro-electric power in the Province. Due to the small difference between the two extremes of the St. Lawrence's flow, it will provide reliable power throughout the year. Work on the St. Lawrence Power Project commenced in 1954 and was closely integrated, from a technical point of view, with the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Power Project cost approximately \$600 million, shared equally by Ontario Hydro and PASNY.

**ONTARIO HYDRO'S MAIN
POWER SOURCES IN
ST. LAWRENCE – OTTAWA
RIVER AREA**

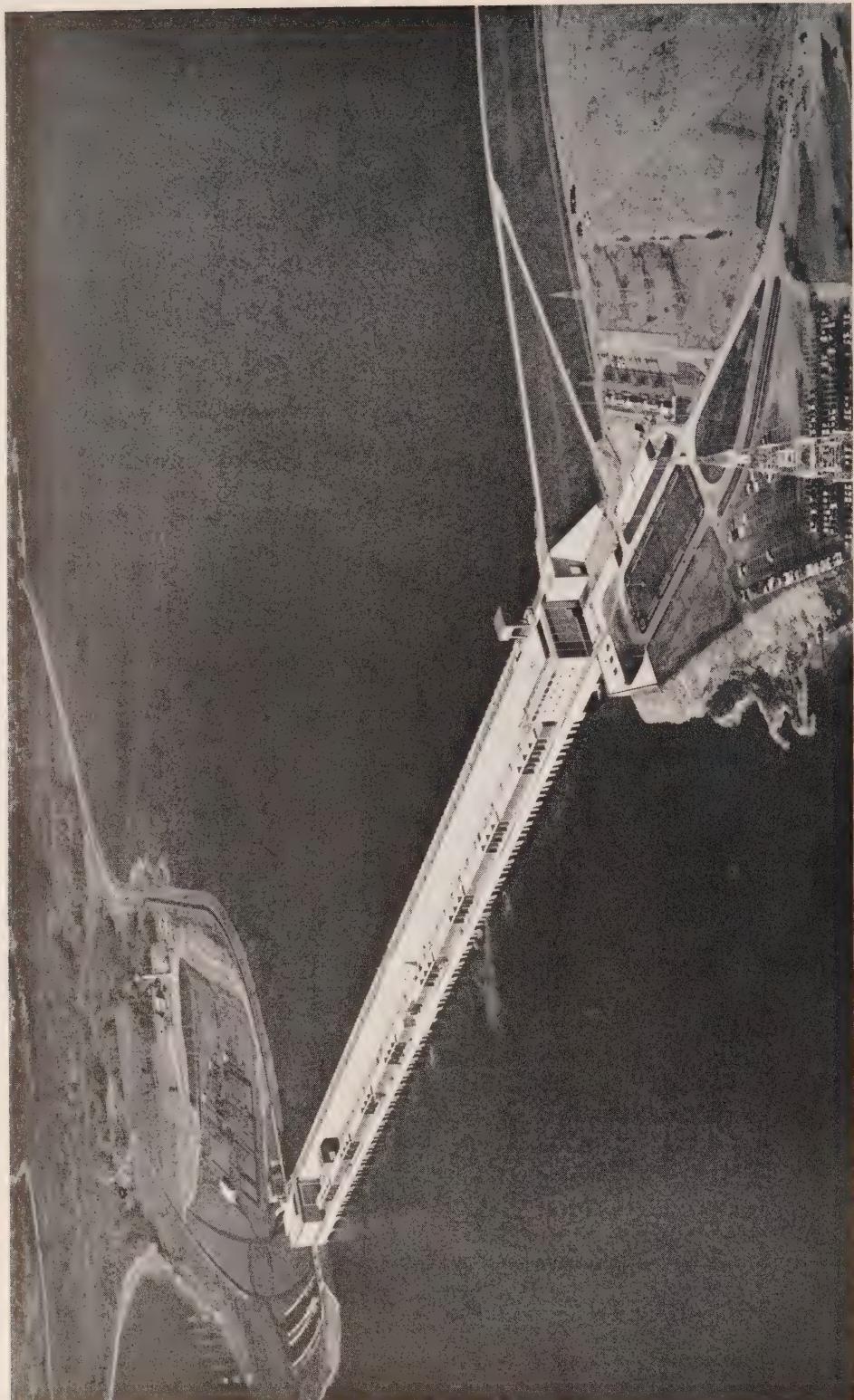


The construction of two adjoining powerhouses and two dams was required for harnessing the waters of the International Rapids for electric power production. In addition, numerous dykes had to be built, while channel improvements formed an important part of the building program. The head of water to turn the turbines and generators was made possible by the creation of an entirely new 100-square-mile lake (Lake St. Lawrence), extending 28 miles from the powerhouse area to the Iroquois Dam. This involved the flooding of approximately 20,000 acres of land in Eastern Ontario and 18,000 acres in New York State along the St. Lawrence River. The flooding caused the disappearance of six villages (Aultsville, Farran's Point, Wales, Moulinette, Milles Roches and Dickinson's Landing), the creation of two entirely new communities (Ingleside and Long Sault), and the relocation of Iroquois and one-third of Morrisburg. In all, 525 homes and 6,500 people in the Region were moved, as were a 35-mile section of Highway No. 2 and 40 miles of the C.N.R.'s main line between Cardinal and Cornwall.

To generate power, it was necessary to utilize 81 feet of the 92-foot drop in the water level between Lake Ontario and the powerhouses. This drop has been concentrated at the Long Sault Dam, a curved structure which is 2,960 feet long, has a maximum height of 145 feet above its foundation, and a discharge capacity far in excess of the St. Lawrence's maximum flow. Built by PASNY and located three miles upstream from the generating stations, it stretches from the western end of Barnhart Island (New York) to the United States mainland. The dam allows any excess flow to by-pass the powerhouses, and along with the powerhouses maintains the head of water required to operate the generators. The outflow of water from Lake Ontario is regulated by the Iroquois Dam, also built by PASNY. A straight-line structure, it crosses the St. Lawrence River between Iroquois Point in Eastern Ontario and Point Rockway in New York, some 25 miles upstream from the Long Sault Dam. The control dam has a length of 1,980 feet and a height of 67 feet. The actual generating structure, combining the main dam and the two powerhouses—the Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station in Ontario and the Robert Moses Power Dam in New York State—is 3,300 feet long and 162 feet high. It stretches from a location near the western limit of Cornwall to the eastern end of Barnhart Island.

The St. Lawrence Power Project has a total installed capacity of 1,880,000 kw (half in Ontario, half in New York) from 32 generators. The power produced by Ontario Hydro's 16 generators augments the output of the Commission's existing hydro and thermal generating stations and contributes to the vast power pool in southern and northeastern Ontario. The first power was fed into the Ontario system in July, 1958, from three units, and by the end of 1958, seven units were in service. All generators were operating by the end of 1959. Materials required for the completion of the structures on both sides of the river included 3.2 million cubic yards of concrete, 2.0 million tons of sand, 3.2 million tons of stone, 28,000 tons of structural steel, 59,300 tons of reinforcing steel, and 3.6 million barrels of cement.

Power generated by the Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station is carried by four 230-kv single circuit lines to the new St. Lawrence Transformer Station, built to replace the Cornwall Transformer Station. From this station,



Courtesy—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

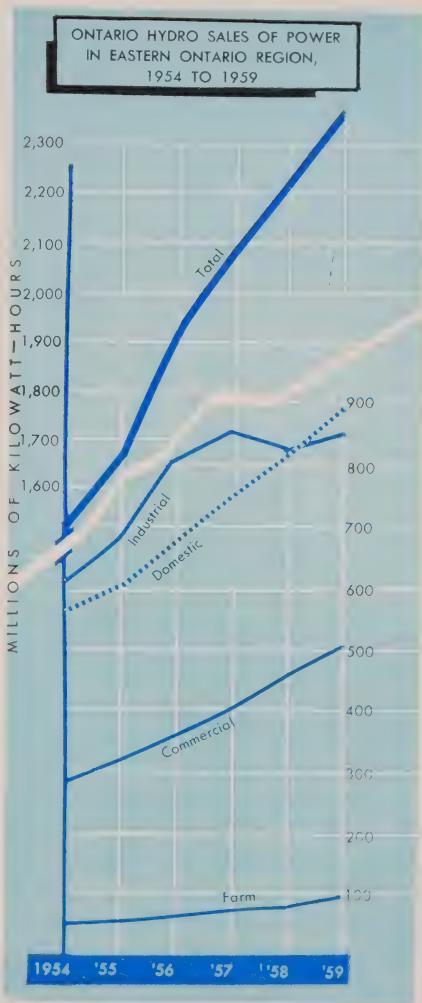
The St. Lawrence Hydro-Electric Generating Station with an installed capacity of nearly 1.9 million kilowatts. Half the power is consumed in Ontario and half in New York State. In the background is the Long Sault Dam and on the right the newly created Lake St. Lawrence.

two 230-kv lines were erected. One, a single-circuit line, extends 47 miles in a northerly direction to Ottawa, while the other is a double-circuit line to the new switching station at Hinchinbrooke, located 102 miles to the west. Lines extend from Hinchinbrooke to Kingston and the Ross L. Dobbin Transformer Station near Peterborough.

There are numerous other transmission lines in the Region, the most important being those from the generating stations at Chats Falls and Des Joachims. In addition, power purchased by Ontario Hydro from the Gatineau Power Company, the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, the Maclarens-Quebec Power Company, the Ottawa Valley Power Company, and the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation is carried by transmission lines through Eastern Ontario.

Extensions and improvements in Eastern Ontario's electrical distribution system are continually being carried out by Ontario Hydro and local municipal utilities. New distributing stations, for example, have been placed in service in several communities, including Brockville, Cardinal, Hawkesbury and Arnprior. Important work has been undertaken on the distribution systems of L'Original, Vankleek Hill and Merrickville, and new control equipment has been installed at Almonte. Iroquois, Morrisburg and the new centres of Ingleside and Long Sault have been provided with electrical distribution systems, while street lighting has been improved in Almonte, Carleton Place, Renfrew, Maxville and Rockland. Some communities have installed mercury-vapour units in order to better their street-lighting systems. In Ottawa, where distribution lines have been extended and transformation capacity increased, three new substations were placed in service in 1958.

Between 1951 and 1959, the sales of electric energy in the Region by Ontario Hydro and its associated municipal electrical utilities more than doubled, compared with an 84 per cent increase for the Province as a whole. The principal customers in the latter year were domestic (0.9 billion kwh), power, i.e., industrial establishments



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(0.8 billion kwh) and commercial (0.5 billion kwh). The most significant growth occurred in sales to farm and commercial customers, with increases of 158 per cent and 146 per cent, respectively. Nearly two-thirds of the 2.4 billion kwh sold in the Region were consumed in the Ottawa Valley, consumption in this sub-region being greater than in the Upper St. Lawrence for every primary category except power. The revenue from electricity sales in 1959 was two and one-quarter times as great as in 1951—rising from \$10.6 million to \$24.1 million.

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED BY AND REVENUE RECEIVED FROM ULTIMATE CUSTOMERS OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO AND ITS ASSOCIATED MUNICIPALITIES IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1958 AND 1959

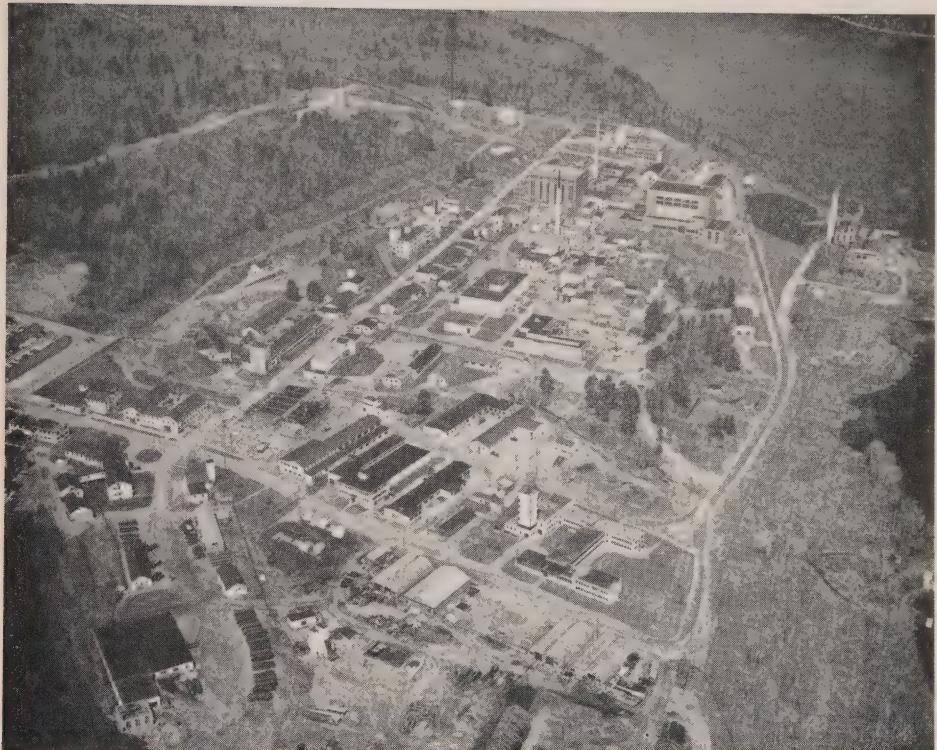
Type of Customer	1951		1958		1959	
	Sales (Millions Kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)	Sales (Millions Kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)	Sales (Millions Kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)
Primary Power						
Domestic.....	425.5	4,031	813.6	8,322	899.8	9,086
Farm.....	35.1	780	79.6	1,762	90.7	1,945
Commercial.....	207.0	2,806	459.6	6,057	509.9	6,513
Power (Industrial)...	412.5	2,688	820.4	5,770	848.2	5,940
Street Lighting.....	10.2	254	19.1	509	20.9	562
Total.....	1,090.3	10,559	2,192.3	22,420	2,369.5	24,046
Secondary Power.....	41.4	76	32.0	39	4.9	6
Total, Primary and Secondary.....	1,131.7	10,635	2,224.3	22,459	2,374.4	24,052

There were 11 rural operating areas in Eastern Ontario at the end of 1959. Customers in these areas aggregated 57,900, nearly 80 per cent more than served in 1951. One-third of the rural customers lived on farms. A total of 43 municipal electrical utilities were served by Ontario Hydro under cost or fixed-rate agreements, compared with 33 in 1951.

Nuclear Power

Canada's first atomic power station is currently under construction at Rolphton, near Ontario Hydro's Des Joachims Generating Station on the Ottawa River. Known as NPD (Nuclear Power Demonstration), it is scheduled for service in mid-1961. The station, which will cost approximately \$30 million, will produce about 80,000 kw of heat, which will be utilized for the generation of 20,000 kw of electricity. Natural uranium for fuel and heavy water for the moderator and coolant are to be used.

Ontario Hydro and the Canadian General Electric Company Limited are co-operating with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in the project. The detailed design and construction work is the responsibility of C.G.E., while Ontario Hydro will operate the plant and purchase its power. The primary purpose of the plant is to demonstrate the feasibility of generating electricity from nuclear power. It will be entirely experimental and will not generate electricity as cheaply as existing conventional methods. However, it is hoped that nuclear power stations will eventually be built to generate electricity at a cheaper rate.



Courtesy—Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Chalk River establishment of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited on the Ottawa River.

The research and development work upon which Atomic Energy of Canada Limited's nuclear power program is based, is carried out at Chalk River. The plant at this community employs the majority of the work force of nearby Deep River. The Commercial Products Division of A.E.C.L., which processes and sells the radioactive isotopes produced in the Chalk River reactors, is located in Ottawa.

Natural Gas

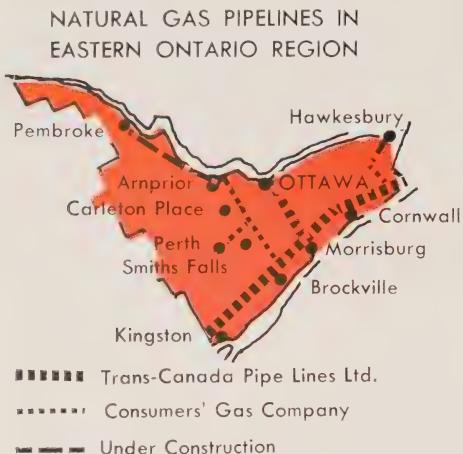
Natural gas is now of major significance in Eastern Ontario. The fuel is transported to the Region from Alberta by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, which has approximately 140 miles of 20-inch pipe in the area. Completed in 1957, this section of the Trans-Canada line parallels the St. Lawrence River and forms part of the Toronto to Montreal system. Trans-Canada has also built a 33-mile, 12-inch main line extension from Morrisburg to Ottawa, and additional extensions will be constructed as they become economically feasible.

A number of companies purchase natural gas from Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited for distribution in the Region. These include the Consumers' Gas Company and its subsidiary, the Ottawa Gas Company, as well as Lakeland Natural Gas Limited, Augusta Natural Gas Limited, and the City of Kingston Public Utilities Commission.

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The Consumers' Gas Company has recently completed an 83-mile pipeline from near Brockville to Arnprior. This enables the Company to distribute natural gas in Smiths Falls, Carleton Place, Almonte and Arnprior. Furthermore, a spur line from

a point between Smiths Falls and Carleton Place serves Perth. From Arnprior, the line will be extended to Renfrew and Pembroke where distribution systems have already been completed. A nine-mile pipeline has also been constructed from Trans-Canada's main artery to Alexandria, and an extension to Hawkesbury is planned. Ottawa and Brockville were the first communities in Eastern Ontario to be served with natural gas by the Consumers' Gas Company. In 1959, it spent approximately \$4 million on expansion projects in the Region. Slightly more than one-half of this sum was utilized for transmission line



construction. By September 30, 1960, the Company expects to have about 10,000 customers in the area. One customer, the Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Company Limited, is generating electric power using natural gas as the basic fuel.

Lakeland Natural Gas Limited has constructed laterals from the Trans-Canada pipeline to serve Prescott, Gananoque and Cornwall. The City of Kingston Public Utilities Commission distributes natural gas in the Kingston area, while Augusta Natural Gas Limited supplies this fuel to the plant of Du Pont of Canada Limited at Maitland.

Miscellaneous

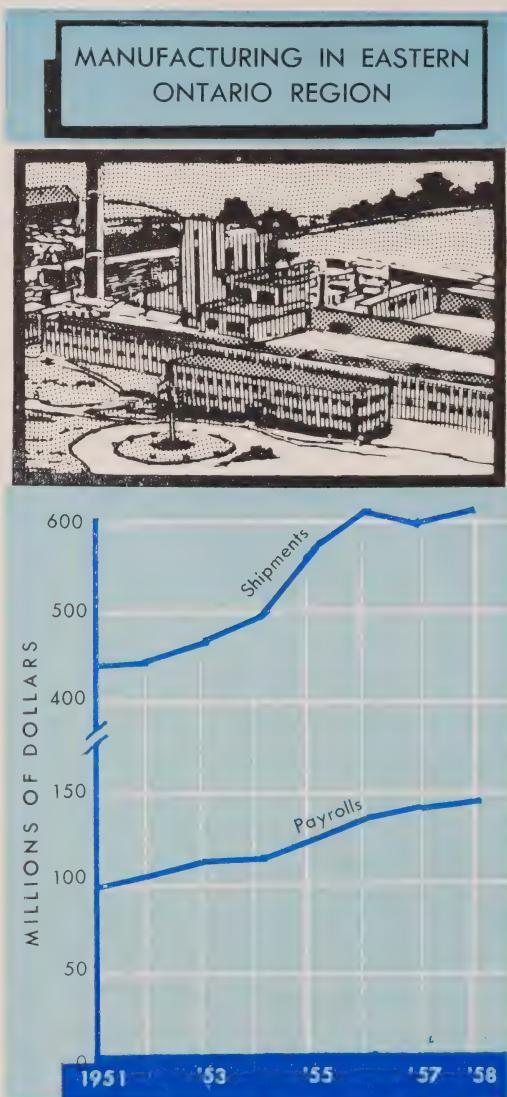
Other sources of energy used in Eastern Ontario include petroleum products and coal. The economical distribution of the former within the Region is greatly facilitated by a 10-inch Toronto to Montreal pipeline, operated by the Trans-Northern Pipe Line Company Limited, which currently serves the bulk storage plants of five of the area's oil companies. Completed in 1952, its capacity was recently increased to 65,000 bbl. per day. In addition, an eight-inch lateral pipeline connects Ottawa with the main pipeline at a point near Ingleside. The principal products delivered by these pipelines include motor gasoline, light fuel oil, diesel fuel, stove oil, jet fuel, aviation gasoline and specialty products. Because of its proximity, the Montreal refining area is the predominant source of supply for the Region.

Coal, obtained principally from Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania, is used in large quantities by several manufacturing enterprises in the Region. These include pulp and paper manufacturing establishments in Ottawa, Cornwall and Hawkesbury.

Manufacturing

The availability of inexpensive power, especially electricity and natural gas, an efficient transportation system, proximity to large market areas in both Canada and the United States, skilled labour and an abundance of raw materials are all factors which combine to attract increasing numbers of new manufacturing firms to Eastern Ontario. Those enterprises which have either recently built or are building plants in the Region include the R.C.A. Victor Company Limited at Renfrew, the Carnation Company Limited at Alexandria, the Hawkesbury Wire Company Limited at Hawkesbury, Lanark Mills Limited at Perth and the Brockville Chemicals Company Limited at Maitland. In 1959 alone, a record 24 new industries located in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys. These firms represented a total investment of more than \$24 million and opened up employment opportunities for some 1,000 workers.

Many firms in the Region are currently expanding their manufacturing facilities and diversifying their output. These include the Phillips Electrical Company Limited and the Canadian British Aluminium Company, which through their joint subsidiary, Phillips C.B.A. Conductors Limited, are erecting a plant in Brockville for the production of aluminum rod and conductors. Du Pont of Canada Limited is expanding its chemical and synthetic textile production facilities at Kingston and Maitland, while the Brown Shoe Company of Canada, formerly the Perth Shoe Company, is expanding at Perth and is establishing a branch plant at Alexandria. Capital Concrete Products Limited is building a plant near Iroquois and several companies including Canadian Industries Limited, Cornwall Chemicals Limited and Howard Smith Paper Mills are constructing new production facilities at Cornwall.



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Manufacturing in Eastern Ontario is based to a considerable extent on the Region's own natural resources, especially of forest, mine and farm. Both primary and secondary manufacturing operations are carried on. Sawmill products, pulp and paper, and non-metallic mineral products are among the primary commodities turned out, while secondary manufactures include textiles, chemicals and electrical apparatus.

In 1958, shipments from Eastern Ontario's manufacturing establishments were valued at \$605.3 million, or almost six per cent of the Provincial total. This was better than one and one-third times as great as in 1951 and over two and one-half times the 1946 level. Furthermore, it represented an almost sixfold increase since 1939. The value added by manufacture (excluding adjustment for inventory change) aggregated \$290.2 million, while employment approximated 40,000. Between 1951 and 1958, salary and wage expenditure rose from \$93.1 million to \$140.0 million.

The largest share of the Region's factory shipments was accounted for by the foods and beverages group of industries. This sector was responsible for more than one-fifth of the aggregate value. Second in importance was the textile products group, followed by the combined transportation equipment and non-ferrous metal products groups, paper products, chemicals and allied products and electrical apparatus. About one-third of Eastern Ontario's manufacturing establishments produced foods and beverages, while a further one-quarter turned out wood products. The printing and publishing group was the third most important on the basis of number of establishments. The foods and beverages group employed more than 6,000 persons and the combined textile products and clothing groups about the same number. In addition, the printing, publishing and allied industries group and the paper products group each employed about 3,600 and the wood products and iron and steel products groups each about 3,000.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958

	Establishments	Employees	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	%
Foods and Beverages.....	425	6,068	144,838	23.9
Leather Products.....	8	639	5,300	0.9
Textile Products.....	23	5,857	85,742	14.2
Clothing.....	28	1,451	11,763	1.9
Knitting Mills.....	8	443	3,486	0.6
Wood Products.....	307	3,132	29,340	4.9
Paper Products.....	12	3,609	60,624	10.0
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	190	3,662	36,822	6.1
Iron and Steel Products.....	77	2,992	36,910	6.1
Transportation Equipment and Non- Ferrous Metal Products.....	36	3,592	61,911	10.2
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	17	2,898	49,248	8.1
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	38	977	11,416	1.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	27	2,295	52,065	8.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries ..	38	1,425	15,793	2.6
Total.....	1,234	39,040	605,258	100.0

Eastern Ontario accounts for more than one-quarter of the Province's textile production and for almost one-tenth of its wood products, paper products, and printing and publishing. It also contributes from four to eight per cent of Ontario's output of chemicals and allied products, foods and beverages, electrical apparatus, clothing, knitted goods, leather products and miscellaneous products.

The most significant rises in the value of factory shipments between 1951 and 1958 occurred in the chemical and allied products and the electrical apparatus groups, where more than fourfold increases were recorded. In addition, the output of non-metallic mineral products doubled. On the other hand, shipments of knitted goods and of leather and textile products have experienced downward adjustments.

The Upper St. Lawrence area accounted for three-fifths of the value of Eastern Ontario's factory shipments in 1958. County value was greatest, however, in Carleton in the Ottawa Valley (\$146.9 million), followed by Frontenac (\$93.4 million) and Stormont (\$93.2 million). Grenville, where factory shipment values more than doubled between 1951 and 1958, has shown the greatest growth in recent years. From the point of view of the number of establishments, Renfrew ranked second to Carleton in 1958. Those engaged in manufacturing exceeded 11,000 in Carleton, 6,000 in Stormont and 5,000 in Frontenac.

The importance of the dairy industry in this Region is demonstrated by the fact that of the 425 manufacturing establishments in the foods and beverages group in 1958, 189 were classified as dairy factories. A further breakdown reveals that 123 of these turned out butter and cheese, 60 produced pasteurized milk, and six manufactured condensed milk. Eastern Ontario's dairy factories are about equally distributed between the Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley sub-regions. Their factory shipments had a value of \$74.1 million, butter and cheese factories representing 43.4 per cent of the aggregate, milk condenseries 34.2 per cent and milk pasteurizing establishments 22.4 per cent. The Carnation Company Limited, Cow and Gate (Canada) Limited, Nestlé (Canada) Limited, and General Milk Products of Canada Limited are among the companies operating dairy factories in the Region.

Bakeries, with products valued at \$17.3 million in 1958, and soft drink manufacturers (\$8.8 million) are scattered throughout Eastern Ontario. Pure Spring (Canada) Limited, Coca Cola Limited and the Pepsi-Cola Company of Canada Limited all operate plants in Ottawa. Biscuits, confectionery, canned vegetables, flour, pickles, animal oils, and sausages, as well as many other food products, are manufactured in the Region. In addition, there are several slaughtering and meat-packing plants. A major employer of the foods and beverages group is the Canada Starch Company Limited, whose plant at Cardinal engages approximately 550 workers. This Company, which is continually expanding and modernizing its plant, produces corn syrup, corn oil, edible corn starches, laundry starches and chocolate syrup. A by-product, cattle feed, is manufactured in substantial quantities. The Company also turns out starches, glucose and dextrose for the food and confectionery industries.

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as well as starches, dextrines and modified and specialty starches for the fine paper, textile, foundry and adhesive industries.

Courtaulds (Canada) Limited and Du Pont of Canada Limited, producers of synthetic textiles, engage about two-thirds of the 5,900 employees in the textile products group. At Cornwall, Courtaulds produces viscose textile yarn, viscose tire yarn and viscose staple fibre, while at Maitland, Du Pont operates a nylon intermediaries plant whose entire output is forwarded to its nylon spinning plant at Kingston. Cotton textiles are manufactured by Caldwell Linen Mills Limited at Iroquois, whose plant was relocated due to the flooding associated with the St. Lawrence Power Project. Eastern Ontario's woollen textile producers include Kenwood Mills Limited at Arnprior. Parachutes are manufactured at Smiths Falls for the Department of Defence Production by the Pioneer Parachute Company of Canada Limited.

There were 1,400 fewer workers in the textile products group in 1958 than in 1951. Although the value of factory shipments rose only slightly during this period, the outlook for the future is somewhat more encouraging. Several companies have either already completed major capital expenditure programs or have such programs under way. Competition from foreign products is the most serious problem facing the industry. However, the tariff increases imposed early in 1960 on imports of coloured and bleached cotton fabrics should aid in this connection. A further difficulty is the intense competition which exists among various textile products. Synthetic fibres are becoming increasingly important and the outlook for this section of the industry is particularly encouraging.

The production of transportation equipment is concentrated primarily at Kingston, where Kingston Shipyards, a division of Canadian Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited, the Canadian Dredge and Dock Company, and the Canadian Locomotive Company Limited, have plants. Kingston Shipyards and the Canadian Dredge and Dock Company are engaged in shipbuilding and repairs and the Canadian Locomotive Company, employing 600 to 700 persons, produces locomotives, process machinery, pressure vessels, and general industrial fabrications. The Vertol Aircraft Company (Canada) Limited at Arnprior and the Renfrew Aircraft and Engineering Company Limited at Renfrew both manufacture aircraft and aircraft parts.

Non-ferrous metal products are manufactured by a number of enterprises. These include Dominion Magnesium Limited, which carries out smelting and refining operations at Haley, and Phillips Electrical Company Limited, which produces fire extinguishers, wire and cable at Brockville. White metal alloys, jewellery and silverware are also manufactured in the Region. The Aluminum Company of Canada Limited has two plants at Kingston where the total number of employees averages from 2,000 to 2,500. Output includes aluminum plate and sheet. The capacity of the sheet mill is currently being increased at an estimated cost of \$2 million. Several of the companies producing copper and brass products operate their own foundries, while others are engaged chiefly in the manufacture of fabricated commodities.

Three pulp and paper mills are located in Eastern Ontario. These are operated by the E. B. Eddy Company at Ottawa, Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited at Cornwall, and the Canadian International Paper Company at Hawkesbury. The latter also has a research subsidiary at Hawkesbury, namely Industrial Cellulose Research Limited. The three producing mills employ about 2,900 workers and accounted in 1958 for 86 per cent of the value of factory shipments in the paper products group. In addition, paper is converted to special uses by a number of enterprises. For example, Continental Paper Products Limited manufactures envelopes, waxed papers, paper cups and paper bags, while Allied Paper Products produces waxed paper and grocery bags. Both are located in Ottawa.

In 1958, the six establishments manufacturing industrial chemicals accounted for two-fifths of factory shipments in the chemicals and allied products group. A wide variety of chemical products are produced by the 27 establishments in that group. For example, cyclic alcohols and ester plasticizers are manufactured by Howards and Sons (Canada) Limited, and citric acid and citrates by Kembell Bishop Canada, a division of the Pfizer Corporation. These are located in Cornwall, as are the carbon bisulphide and carbon tetrachloride plants of Cornwall Chemicals Limited. Canadian Industries Limited also operates a plant in the same city. The Andrew Jergens Company Limited at Perth produces lotions, shampoos and soaps and Thomas Supply and Equipment Company Limited at Ottawa manufactures Revlon cosmetics and Breck hair preparations. The latter is believed to have the largest cosmetic factory in the Commonwealth. Adhesives, transparent packaging materials, sweeping compounds, pharmaceuticals, paints, floor waxes, matches, and detergents are among the other chemical products manufactured in the Region.

Telecommunication equipment valued at \$16.5 million was produced by 10 enterprises in Eastern Ontario in 1958. This represented one-third of the value of factory shipments made by the electrical apparatus group. Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited at Brockville and R.C.A. Victor Company Limited at Renfrew and Prescott are major electrical apparatus producers. The former manufactures such products as telephone sets and private automatic exchanges, while the latter produces television, radio and stereo high-fidelity equipment, with parts manufactured at Renfrew being assembled at Prescott. In addition, automobile batteries, precision tools and electrical appliances are produced by the electrical apparatus group. Between 1951 and 1958, this group experienced an increase of 900 in the number of employees.

The printing and bookbinding industry is centred in Ottawa, although it is active in other municipalities such as Kingston, Cornwall and Brockville. Printing and publishing operations, on the other hand, are carried on throughout the Region. Several enterprises, including the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited and the British American Bank Note Company Limited, undertake engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping in Ottawa.

Of the 307 establishments in the wood products group in 1958, almost one-half were sawmills. These accounted for one-third of the value of factory shipments. Approximately one-third of the other wood-using establishments produced furniture,

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valued at \$5.6 million. Filing cabinets and telephone booths are manufactured by the Canadian Public Booth Company Limited at Arnprior and veneer and plywood by Canada Veneers Limited at Pembroke. Establishments in Renfrew County accounted for three-fifths of factory shipments in the wood products group.

Printing presses, paper mill machinery, marine engines, shovels, rivets, fire escapes and kitchen equipment are among the many iron and steel products manufactured in the Region. Structural steel is produced by both the Dominion Bridge Company Limited at Ottawa and the Leeds Bridge and Iron Works Limited at Gananoque, while the Steel Company of Canada's Gananoque plant makes steel forgings.

Non-metallic mineral products, including bricks, tiles and lime, are produced by 38 enterprises. The manufacture of cut and bevelled glass is concentrated largely in Ottawa, while ceramics are turned out at Kingston and exfoliated vermiculite at Cornwall.

Important producers of clothing include Playtex Limited (rubber products), the John B. Stetson Company (Canada) Limited (fur felt hats) and Wellington-Hathaway Limited (shirts). These companies have plants in Arnprior, Brockville and Prescott, respectively. Many of the enterprises producing fur goods are located in Ottawa.

Gloves, mittens, luggage and belts are among the leather products manufactured in Eastern Ontario. Leather footwear is also produced by a number of establishments, including the Brown Shoe Company of Canada, at Perth. Knitting mills turn out knitted goods (i.e., blankets, rugs, etc.) and hosiery in several communities.

One aspect of industrial development in the Ottawa area is of particular interest. In recent years a number of small and medium sized highly specialized industries have located in the area for the prime purpose of fulfilling Government contracts, particularly for defence. Firms producing electronic devices and instruments, bank note companies and other printing and publishing enterprises are typical. This development, similar to that which has taken place in other world capitals, is prompted by the desire of these companies to be close to their major customer and have available the technical services of Government agencies which may be undertaking related work in the same field. The National Research Council, which in one sense is the largest industrial enterprise in the City of Ottawa, and the Defence Research Board work in close co-operation with private firms on specific defence contracts. There is every reason to expect that with the increasing complexities of Government requirements, even more establishments of this type will be attracted to Ottawa.

A growing population, abundant supplies of power and improved transportation facilities are cause for confidence that the manufacturing industry in the rest of Eastern Ontario will expand substantially during the 1960's.

Transportation

Efficient transportation facilities are necessary for the development of an area's economic potential. Eastern Ontario is well served in this respect by an excellent system of railways, roads and air routes. In addition, the St. Lawrence Seaway, which provides water transport into the heart of the continent for all but the largest vessels, borders its southern edge.

Waterways

Water transport is of major significance in Eastern Ontario. Commodities produced in Canada, the United States and many other parts of the world are carried along its waterways, the principal route being the St. Lawrence River, a transportation artery which has long been of importance to the economic development of North America. It is expected to have an even greater impact on the national economy now that larger vessels can be accommodated as a result of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which ranks with Suez and Panama as one of the world's most important waterways.

Before the completion of the Seaway, a series of canals and locks with a minimum draught of 14 feet by-passed the unnavigable stretches of the St. Lawrence River. In all, there were twelve locks and four canals in the Eastern Ontario section of the river. The longest and easternmost canal was the Cornwall Canal, located between Cornwall and Dickinson's Landing and by-passing the Long Sault Rapids. This canal, which still provides 14-foot access to Cornwall from the east, overcame a 48-foot difference in the levels of the river, was 11 miles long, and had six locks. Proceeding westwards, vessels passed through three canals, which were known collectively as the Williamsburg Canals and had a total lift of 31 feet. The 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile-long canal at Farran's Point and the four-mile-long canal at Rapide Plat were built to overcome the rapids of the same names, while the Galop Canal (7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles) between Iroquois and Cardinal by-passed the Pointe aux Iroquois, Pointe Cardinal and Galop Rapids.

In 1959, a total of 7,930 transits were made by vessels using the St. Lawrence Seaway, open for navigation in that year from April 25 to December 3. More than 5,200 were made by ships of Canadian registry, 647 by ships registered in Scandinavia, 555 in the United States, 520 in the United Kingdom and 448 in Germany. Traffic through the system aggregated 20.4 million cargo tons, compared with 11.8 million cargo tons in 1958. Of this, 53 per cent moved upstream. Mine products (principally iron ore from Seven Islands destined for steel mills in the United States and bituminous coal moving downstream from American to Canadian ports) and agricultural products (consisting chiefly of Canadian grain for trans-shipment to ocean-going vessels at deep-water ports on the St. Lawrence) each accounted for about two-fifths. Of the principal commodities carried through the system, shipments of iron ore showed the most significant growth between 1958 and 1959 (305 per cent). Noteworthy expansions also took place in shipments of corn (255 per cent), oats (182 per cent) and fuel oil (106 per cent). Cargoes moving upstream now exceed those moving downstream, a reversal of the former pattern.

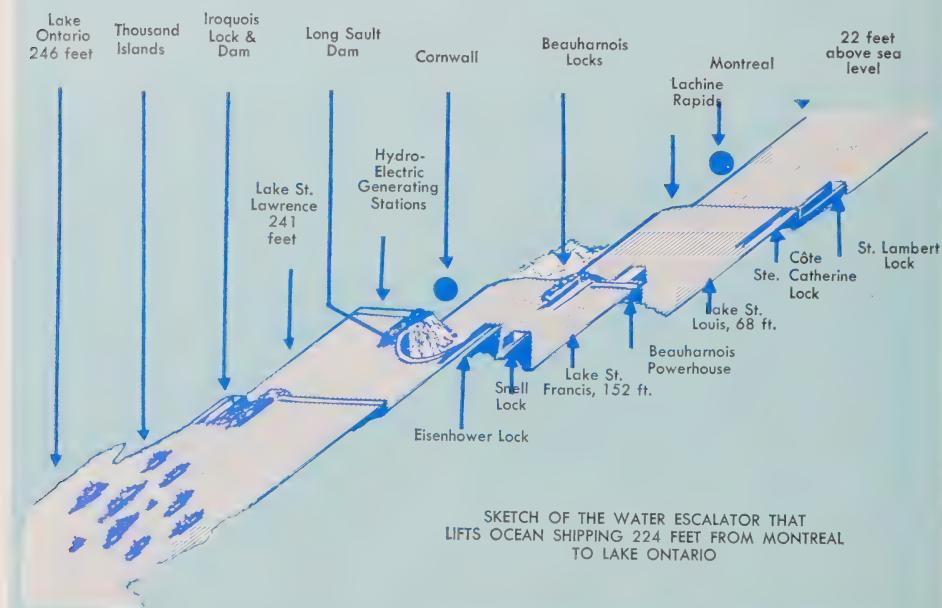
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PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS, 1958, AND THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY, 1959

	Up		Down		Total		% Change 1959/1958
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	
(Thousands of Cargo Tons)							
Iron Ore and Concentrates..	1,526	6,187	..	..	1,526	6,187	305.4
Wheat.....	..	2	2,784	3,365	2,784	3,367	20.9
Coal.....	208	463	832	726	1,040	1,189	14.3
Barley.....	2	..	1,027	1,144	1,029	1,144	11.2
Fuel Oil.....	511	1,107	36	17	547	1,124	105.5
Corn.....	..	4	263	930	263	934	255.1
Oats.....	1	..	259	732	260	732	181.5
Other.....	2,422	3,105	1,891	2,570	4,313	5,675	31.6
Total.....	<u>4,670</u>	<u>10,868</u>	<u>7,092</u>	<u>9,484</u>	<u>11,762</u>	<u>20,352</u>	<u>73.0</u>

The St. Lawrence Seaway, started in 1954 and opened in 1959, was a joint undertaking of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation of the United States. It cost approximately \$451 million, of which about \$320 million was Canadian expenditure on work undertaken exclusively within the country's borders. The construction of the Seaway, which was closely integrated with the St. Lawrence Power Project, permits most of the world's cargo vessels to penetrate the interior of the North American continent. The channel, canals and locks have a minimum depth of 27 feet.

MONTREAL TO LAKE ONTARIO SECTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



Vessels approaching Lake Ontario from Montreal enter the Wiley-Dondero Shipping Channel near Cornwall. This canal—10 miles long and built through United States territory—has two locks, the Bertrand H. Snell and the Dwight D. Eisenhower. Ships then proceed through the newly created Lake St. Lawrence, under which disappeared the former 14-foot canals and locks, and leave it by the Iroquois Lock, located in Canadian territory to the southwest of the Iroquois Dam. They are then able to move directly towards Lake Ontario. All the locks are 860 feet in length and 80 feet wide. Only ships carrying about 3,000 tons of cargo could utilize the former 14-foot canal system, while the Seaway enables ocean vessels carrying 8,000 to 10,000 tons to enter the Great Lakes.

It has been estimated that by 1968 the upbound and downbound traffic through the St. Lawrence Seaway will aggregate 50 million cargo tons. Iron ore, grain and coal are expected to constitute the major segments of the traffic. It is believed that the westbound movement of iron ore may well reach 20 million tons a year. About one-tenth of the traffic flow will be general cargo, the remainder bulk cargo.

Of the Region's ports, Prescott (including Johnstown) handled the greatest volume of cargo in 1958—3.4 million cargo tons. It was followed by Kingston (1.9 million cargo tons), Cornwall (0.3 million cargo tons) and Brockville (0.2 million cargo tons). Lesser quantities were handled at Cardinal, Gananoque and Morrisburg. Unloadings made up all the cargo flow at Cardinal, Gananoque and Morrisburg and considerably more than one-half at all other ports. The entire cargo handled at Morrisburg was coastwise traffic. This was also the most significant type at Kingston, Cornwall and Prescott. At Gananoque, Canadian and foreign trade were about equally important, and at Brockville and Cardinal, foreign trade predominated.

CARGO HANDLED BY SHIPPING AT PORTS IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958

	Total Cargo Handled (Thousands of Cargo Tons)	Unloadings as % of Total	Cargo Handled in Coastwise Shipping as % of Total
Brockville.....	163	89.0	37.7
Cardinal.....	24	100.0	13.7
Cornwall.....	252	99.6	61.1
Gananoque.....	3	100.0	46.3
Kingston.....	1,877	57.6	93.1
Morrisburg.....	10	100.0	100.0
Prescott.....	3,440	57.9	91.5

In 1958, there were more than 800 vessel arrivals at Prescott and Kingston and over 200 at Cornwall. The proportion carrying cargo varied considerably from port to port. All ships arriving at Morrisburg, for example, carried cargo but departed in ballast. Only a small percentage of the vessels calling at Gananoque had cargo.

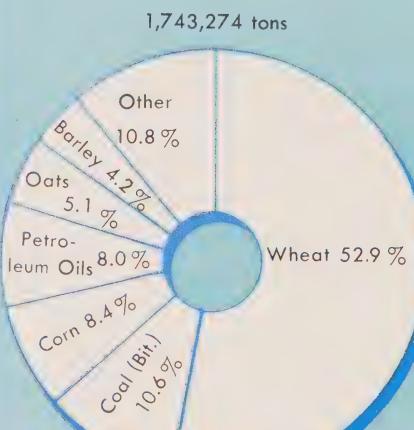
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VESSELS CALLING AT PORTS IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958

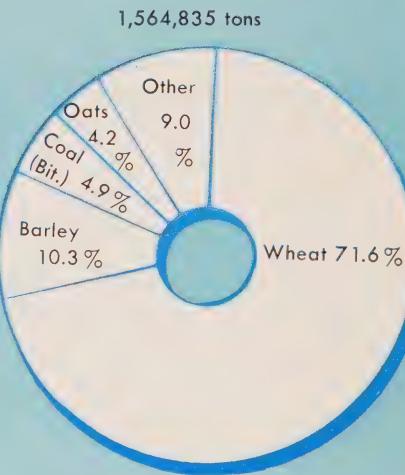
	Arrivals	Proportion With Cargo %	Departures	Proportion With Cargo %	Total Registered Net Tonnage (Thousands of Tons)
Brockville.....	169	62.7	159	25.2	208
Cardinal.....	14	64.3	9	..	29
Cornwall.....	225	60.4	224	25.0	443
Gananoque.....	50	8.0	50	..	4
Kingston.....	875	39.3	895	44.1	2,545
Morrisburg.....	5	100.0	5	..	10
Prescott.....	876	30.5	861	63.9	3,523

CARGOES LOADED AND UNLOADED BY SHIPPING AT KINGSTON AND PRESCOTT, 1959

KINGSTON



PRESCOTT



	Tons
Wheat	921,187
Coal (Bit.)	184,976
Corn	147,026
Petroleum Oils	140,065
Oats	87,856
Barley	73,671
Other	188,493

	Tons
Wheat	1,120,570
Barley	161,847
Coal (Bit.)	76,341
Oats	65,527
Other	140,550

The relative importance of Prescott and Kingston as ports in Eastern Ontario was reversed in 1959. Preliminary figures indicate that 1.7 million cargo tons were handled at Kingston and 1.6 million cargo tons at Prescott. Wheat was the principal commodity handled at each, accounting for 72 per cent of cargo flow at Prescott and 53 per cent at Kingston. Barley represented ten per cent and bituminous coal five

per cent at Prescott. The latter cargo was the second most important handled at Kingston, making up eleven per cent of cargo flow. A total of 0.2 million cargo tons—predominantly bituminous coal, petroleum oils and sulphur—were handled at Cornwall in 1959.

At present it is difficult to forecast the effect of the Seaway on the ports in Eastern Ontario. Kingston, for example, will be inaccessible to the larger vessels until the channel at the foot of Wolfe Island is dredged. In this connection, borings have been taken by the Federal Department of Public Works, and dredging costs estimated. Dredging to a depth of 23 feet has been proposed, and this would permit all but a few of the larger vessels to call at this port. Although Kingston was primarily a transhipment point before the opening of the Seaway, it had already begun to generate its own tonnage. The Department is to draw up plans for a possible deep water harbour development at Cornwall and is to build a transit shed for the handling of general cargo at Johnstown, three miles east of Prescott. It will also construct a new wharf at Morrisburg. This, however, would be utilized principally by tourists.

Although the opening of the Seaway brought an increase in the tonnage passing through the St. Lawrence Canals, only a small portion of it was carried by ocean vessels, most being handled by lake vessels operating directly between the Great Lakes system and the ports of Montreal and the Lower St. Lawrence River, thus eliminating transhipment at Eastern Ontario ports. The greater carrying capacity of modern lake vessels—upwards of 700,000 bushels of grain compared with only 300,000 bushels by ocean-going vessels—is important in this connection.

Besides the St. Lawrence River and Seaway, Eastern Ontario has two other waterways, the Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal. These have minimum depths of 9 feet and 5½ feet, respectively. Vessels from Montreal to Ottawa pass through three canals. The Ste. Anne Canal (0.12 miles) at the junction of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers has one lock, the Carillon Canal (0.94 miles) at Carillon Rapids has two, and the Grenville Canal (5.94 miles) at Long Sault Rapids, five. The Rideau Canal system, linking Ottawa and Kingston, extends for 123.5 miles and has 47 locks. A 6.8-mile-long branch (the Tay Branch) with two locks serves Perth.

The Ottawa River Canals were utilized by 928 commercial vessels in 1958, while 77 used the Rideau Canal. Cargo through the Ottawa aggregated 189,980 cargo tons, consisting entirely of sand, gravel and stone passing downstream. A total of 76 cargo tons, principally bituminous coal moving northwards and machinery moving in both directions, passed through the Rideau.

Railways

Eastern Ontario's railway network plays an important role in the Region's economic life. The area is served by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, the former operating about 590 miles of track, the latter approximately 575 miles. The Thousand Islands Railway (Canadian National interests) owns five miles of track linking Gananoque and Gananoque Junction.

Courtesy—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

The Iroquois Lock and Iroquois Dam.



The Montreal to Western Canada and the Montreal to Toronto mainlines of both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. traverse the Region. The C.P.R.'s track to the west passes through Ottawa, Carleton Place, Arnprior, Renfrew and Pembroke, while that of the C.N.R. serves Ottawa and Pembroke. The Montreal to Toronto line of the C.P.R. is double-tracked to near Perth, where it divides, one track proceeding via Belleville and Oshawa, the other via Peterborough. The C.N.R.'s Montreal to Toronto line, on the other hand, is double-tracked throughout. It serves Cornwall, Cardinal, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque Junction and Kingston.

The C.P.R. and C.N.R. also operate a number of other lines in Eastern Ontario. The former links Ottawa with Bedell, Carleton Place with Brockville, and Renfrew with Kingston; the latter Glen Robertson with Hawkesbury (which has direct service to Montreal) and Ottawa with Whitney, via Arnprior, Renfrew, Eganville, Golden Lake and Barry's Bay. C.P.R. tracks cross the Ottawa River from Ottawa to Waltham, Maniwaki and Montreal. Furthermore, there are several lines which carry freight only. The C.P.R. offers this type of service between Bedell and Prescott, Renfrew and Eganville, and De Beaujeu and Cornwall, and the C.N.R. between Golden Lake and Locksley and Ottawa and Deseronto.

Several of the Montreal to Toronto trains are run on the pool system. There are five passenger pool trains each way from June to September and four during the remainder of the year. Most utilize C.N.R. tracks. In addition, there is a pool service between Ottawa and Brockville by dayliner and between Ottawa and Toronto.

Between 1951 and 1958, C.N.R. capital expenditures in the Region approximated \$9 million. Of this, about \$5 million was spent on the changes in track location necessitated by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. The C.N.R. is being reimbursed by Ontario Hydro for these expenditures. A total of 40 miles of double-track between Cornwall and Cardinal was involved. The work, carried out by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario using plans and specifications supplied by the C.N.R., was started in 1955 and completed in 1957. In addition to laying new track, Ontario Hydro built switches and sidings as well as stations to serve the new communities of Long Sault and Ingleside and the relocated communities of Morrisburg and Iroquois.

The C.N.R. and C.P.R. are both improving their facilities in the Region. Self-propelled diesel cars have been placed in service on several lines in recent years. In 1957, for example, the C.P.R. introduced dayliners between Ottawa and Chalk River, and in 1959 this type of service was extended to the line between Ottawa and Maniwaki. Freight facilities have been bettered by the extension of piggyback services, and in 1959 the C.P.R. completed an office building in Ottawa for the administration of these operations. Especially important has been the installation of centralized traffic control on a number of lines. This improves the speed and dependability of freight and passenger service, increases safety and adds flexibility to operations. The C.N.R. installed 71 miles of centralized traffic control between Coteau and Hawthorne in 1958, thus permitting continuous automatic signalling between Montreal and Ottawa. Centralized traffic control has also been installed by the C.P.R. on its heavily travelled line westwards from Glen Tay to Belleville and Trenton.

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Railway tracks are being removed from the downtown Ottawa area as part of the long-range National Capital Plan. To carry out this program, the National Capital Commission (formerly the Federal District Commission) has purchased 3,000 acres of land on the fringes of the City.

New track construction has made it possible for C.N.R. Montreal to North Bay freight traffic to by-pass the centre of Ottawa, and the completion of yard facilities at Walkley Road enabled the C.N.R. to transfer its freight marshalling, repair and maintenance operations in 1955. More recently, C.N.R. local freight service has been transferred from Union Station to the new freight terminus in the Hurdman's Bridge area. A terminal company may, in the future, operate all rail facilities in Ottawa, thereby eliminating the present duplication of C.N.R. and C.P.R. tracks and yards. The railway relocation program may well take another 20 to 30 years to complete.

Air Services

Air transportation is becoming increasingly important in Eastern Ontario, which has eleven land bases and nine seaplane bases. The Federal Department of Transport operates asphalt bases at Upplands (Ottawa) and Bonnechere, an asphalt emergency base at St. Eugene, and a turf base at Killaloe, while the R.C.A.F. has an asphalt base at Rockcliffe (Ottawa) and the Department of National Defence an emergency asphalt base at Pendleton. In addition, there are municipally owned airports at Gananoque, Kingston and Carp (asphalt) and privately owned bases at Arnprior (asphalt) and Hawkesbury (turf). Eight of the amphibious bases —those at Cornwall, Brockville, Kingston, Rideau Ferry, Gananoque, Mississaggon Lake, Carp (Constance Lake) and Pembroke—are either privately owned or unestablished, while the ninth, at Rockcliffe, is operated by the R.C.A.F.

Three airlines operate regular flights out of the principal airport, Upplands (Ottawa). These are Trans-Canada Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines and TransAir. T.C.A. provides through flights to Toronto, Windsor, North Bay, Earlton, Sault Ste. Marie and the Lakehead in Ontario, and to Montreal, Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or-Bourlamaque in Quebec, as well as to Winnipeg and other points in Western Canada and Cleveland and New York in the United States. Eastern Air Lines serve points in the United States, and Ottawa is a point of call on TransAir's Montreal to Churchill service. Furthermore, non-scheduled charter flights are made by several companies in the Region.

In 1958, a total of 209,000 passengers boarded or deplaned from T.C.A. flights at Ottawa. This was over two and one-half times the number carried in 1951. Meanwhile, the volume of air freight handled rose to one million pounds, five times the amount carried at the beginning of this period. The volume of outgoing freight increased more significantly than did that of incoming, but the latter remained more important in total.

**PASSENGERS AND AIR FREIGHT HANDLED BY TRANS-CANADA AIRLINES
AT OTTAWA, 1951, 1955 AND 1958**

	Passengers				Air Freight			
	1951	1955	1958	% Change 1958/1951	1951	1955	1958	% Change 1958/1951
To.....	41,085	61,301	105,515	156.8	141,812	338,194	508,819	258.8
From.....	41,079	60,409	103,488	151.9	56,761	112,045	497,948	777.3
Total.....	<u>82,164</u>	<u>121,710</u>	<u>209,003</u>	<u>154.4</u>	<u>198,573</u>	<u>450,239</u>	<u>1,006,767</u>	<u>407.0</u>

The Federal Department of Transport has recently constructed a new terminal building at Uplands. An equipment garage has also been erected and extensions have been made to the old terminal building. Furthermore, general improvements such as sewerage and landscaping have been carried out.

Highways

Eastern Ontario has more than 12,800 miles of roads and highways, or about 15 per cent of the Provincial aggregate. King's Highways make up one-tenth of the Regional system but carry approximately two-fifths of the traffic. The principal east-west King's Highways, the backbone of the highway network, are No. 2 from Windsor and Toronto, passing through Kingston, Brockville, Prescott and Cornwall, and No. 17 from Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and North Bay, serving Pembroke, Renfrew, Arnprior, Ottawa and Hawkesbury. Other highways entering the Region from the west are No. 7 from Sarnia, Kitchener and Peterborough, terminating at Perth, and No. 60 from Huntsville to Eganville. Highway No. 401, which is partially completed, parallels Highway No. 2. Highways No. 15 from Ottawa to Kingston, No. 16 from Ottawa to Johnstown, near Prescott, No. 29 from Arnprior to Brockville, No. 31 linking Ottawa and Morrisburg, and No. 34 from Hawkesbury to Lancaster are the main north-south King's Highways. Eastern Ontario is also served by a number of other King's Highways, including No. 43 from near Winchester to Alexandria.

ROAD AND HIGHWAY MILEAGES IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958

	King's Highways	County Roads	Organized Twp. Roads	Urban Roads	Secondary Highways	Total
Ottawa Valley . .	623.79	1,026.95	4,817.91	729.34	103.80	7,301.79
Upper St. Lawrence....	545.01	979.28	3,618.44	350.33	26.30	5,519.36
Total.....	<u>1,168.80</u>	<u>2,006.23</u>	<u>8,436.35</u>	<u>1,079.67</u>	<u>130.10</u>	<u>12,821.15</u>

Besides the Provincially administered King's Highways and Secondary Highways, the Region has an excellent network of county, township and urban roads. Township roads account for two-thirds of the entire road and highway mileage in Eastern Ontario. Only about one-tenth of the traffic utilizes this type, however. Urban roads make up eight per cent of the Regional system and carry about two-fifths of the traffic, while county roads represent 16 per cent of the system and bear one-tenth of

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the traffic flow. The Region's county and township roads serve an important function, connecting otherwise isolated communities, providing transportation facilities for the movement of farm produce and giving access to recreation areas.

In order to facilitate economic development, more roads are continually being built and existing highways improved. In the period 1951 to 1958, expenditure by the Ontario Department of Highways on construction in the Region aggregated \$79 million. A further \$28 million was expended on maintenance, and \$40 million was paid to municipalities in the form of road subsidies.

Two important projects currently being undertaken in the Region are the construction of the Ottawa Queensway and Highway No. 401. The former is being built at a cost of \$31.3 million, to be shared by the Federal Government, the Ontario Government and the City of Ottawa. The greater part of its 21-mile length uses the right-of-way of the abandoned C.N.R. trans-Ottawa tracks. Most of Highway No. 401, a throughway paralleling Highway No. 2, has already been opened. Traffic can now utilize this route from Cataraqui, west of Kingston, to Highway No. 16, east of Prescott, and from Iroquois to a point seven miles east of Morrisburg. Progress is being made toward closing the gaps between Highway No. 16 and Iroquois and between Cornwall and the Quebec border. In addition, numerous interchanges are being built to facilitate traffic flow. This highway will help to speed up east-west traffic and relieve congestion on Highway No. 2. Other work in progress in the Region includes improvements on Highway No. 17 and the paving of Highway No. 43 from its junction with Highway No. 31 to Chesterville. Furthermore, new bridges are being erected and sharp curves eliminated generally throughout the Region.

Motor Vehicle Registrations

Nearly 219,000 motor vehicles, or 11 per cent of the Provincial total, were registered in Eastern Ontario in 1959. More than four-fifths were classified as passenger vehicles. In the post-war period, the number of motor vehicles registered in the Region has increased by approximately 170 per cent. Carleton County accounts for over two-fifths of total registrations.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS¹ IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1959

	<u>Passenger</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ottawa Valley.....	119,818	20,332	140,150
Upper St. Lawrence.....	65,399	13,198	78,597
Total.....	<u>185,217</u>	<u>33,530</u>	<u>218,747</u>

¹Does not include dual purpose vehicles or motorcycles.

Communications

Eastern Ontario has an excellent system of communications. Telephone and postal services are available throughout the Region, the former being provided by private companies, the latter by the Canada Post Office. The five principal centres of population have radio stations and daily newspapers, while weekly newspapers are published in many communities. Television stations are located in three centres.

Telephone

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, with exchanges in every major community in the Region, is the principal provider of telephone service. Considering the volume of calls, this is one of the busiest territories served by Bell. This is due in large part to the presence of government offices in Ottawa, the atomic energy development at Chalk River, the military camp at Petawawa and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Bell, which has been improving telephone facilities throughout the Region, operates 59 exchanges. Of these, ten have been opened since 1953. Those in Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, Ottawa and 18 other communities have dial service, and a further 11 exchanges will be converted to dial operation during the next 12 months. In addition, three new exchanges scheduled for operation in the near future, also will provide dial service. By the end of 1965, the Company plans to have all its exchanges converted to dial operation. As part of a continent-wide program to enable telephone users to dial calls direct throughout North America, direct distance dialing has just been introduced at Cornwall. In all, Bell currently services some 230,000 telephones in the Region, an increase of over 50 per cent since 1953.

Besides normal telephone service, Bell provides its full range of special services to customers in the Region. These include teletype lines, emergency fire alarm systems, mobile telephone service, intercommunication systems, and ship-to-shore telephone service. In 1955, Kingston was the first city in Canada to install an emergency telephone reporting system. Since then, many other communities have installed such systems.

Major work was undertaken by Bell in connection with the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. The Company provided contractors with telephone exchange service, private lines and a variety of telemetering circuits. New exchanges were opened in the new and relocated communities along the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River. Miles of cable and hundreds of telephone poles, as well as other facilities, had to be moved due to the construction work and the flooding associated with it.

In addition to the Bell Telephone Company, there are about 80 independent systems in Eastern Ontario. These serve some 15,000 telephones in small centres and rural areas. The largest systems are the Davis Telephone Company Limited at Eganville, the Monk Rural Telephone Company Limited at Carp and the Lansdowne Rural Telephone Company Limited at Lansdowne.

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Post Offices

Post offices are located in all communities, rural and urban, where the population is large enough to warrant their establishment. About 25 collect upwards of \$10,000 annually, providing total revenues of around \$5 million. In Ottawa, revenues exceed \$3 million, and in Kingston and Cornwall they approximate \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. Other post offices collecting revenues greater than \$0.1 million are those at Brockville and Pembroke.

Seven centres have letter carrier service. These are Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, Ottawa, Pembroke, Renfrew and Smiths Falls. There are, in addition, many rural mail delivery routes.

Radio and Television

Ottawa and Kingston together account for six of the Region's ten *radio* stations. Of Ottawa's three outlets, one is owned by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and two are privately owned. One of the privately owned stations is affiliated with the C.B.C. In Kingston there are two privately owned C.B.C. affiliated stations and one station operated by Queen's University. In addition, Brockville, Cornwall and Pembroke have privately owned stations affiliated with the C.B.C. radio network, while Smiths Falls has a non-affiliated privately owned station.

There are two C.B.C.-owned *television* stations operating in Eastern Ontario, both at Ottawa. One is an English language outlet and the other carries French language programs. Privately owned stations at Kingston and Cornwall are affiliated with the C.B.C. television network. The Cornwall station, which commenced operations in October, 1959, carries both English and French language programs.

Press

Daily newspapers are published in five centres, namely Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, Ottawa and Pembroke. Ottawa has three dailies, one of which is a French language paper.

Approximately 30 communities have their own weekly newspaper. These include Almonte, Deep River, Perth and Smiths Falls in the Ottawa Valley and Chesterville, Kemptville, Prescott and Winchester in the Upper St. Lawrence. The relocated communities of Iroquois and Morrisburg each have weeklies, and two are published in both Renfrew and Ottawa. Furthermore, Hawkesbury has three weeklies. Of these, one is printed in French.

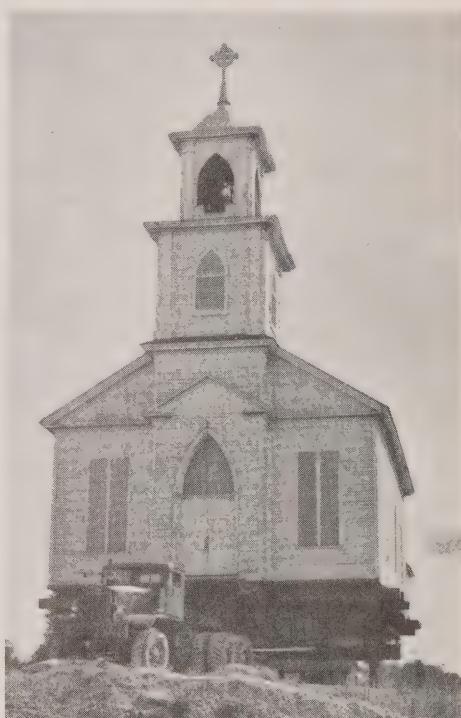
Numerous magazines and other literary material are published in the Region, especially in Ottawa. In addition to Government publications, these include the Canadian Geographical Journal, the Canadian Journal of Chemistry, the Canadian Bar Review, the Canadian Field Naturalist and the Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal. The universities at Ottawa and Kingston also publish a number of periodicals.

Construction, Housing and Household Facilities

The dominating feature of construction activity in Eastern Ontario in the past few years has been the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. The construction of the latter entailed the raising of the St. Lawrence River and the relocation of the 6,500 inhabitants who resided in the 20,000 acres which were flooded. In all, six communities disappeared under the waters of the newly created Lake St. Lawrence. Residences in four, namely Aultsville, Farran's Point, Dickinson's Landing and Wales, were moved five miles and now comprise the new town of Ingleside, while the other two, Moulinette and Mille Roches, were moved seven miles to form the new community of Long Sault. Furthermore, the business section of Morrisburg was moved, as was the entire community of Iroquois, now 1½ miles to the north of its former site.

In all, 525 homes were moved from their old foundations to new locations. In addition, a total of 96 new multiple dwelling units and 349 private homes were completed. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario carried out the town planning for the communities and the rehabilitation was undertaken by the Commission under a long-range program with a minimum of inconvenience to the people affected. The construction of new roads, sidewalks, sewage treatment plants, and other services formed an important part of the building program. Four shopping centres, five municipal and public buildings, nine schools and 14 churches were also erected. One major industry (Caldwell Linen Mills) was rebuilt on a larger scale in Iroquois; 40 miles of the C.N.R.'s double-track Montreal to Toronto main line was relocated between Cornwall and Cardinal; and 35 miles of Highway No. 2 was rebuilt to the north of its former course. Switches, sidings and overpasses, as well as five stations, were built by Ontario Hydro as part of the railway relocation. Some 225 farms were affected by the program.

Construction projects approved by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour in the past two years include those of Du Pont of Canada Limited at Kingston and Maitland, Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited at Cornwall, Gillies Brothers and Company Limited at Braeside, Toronto Elevators Limited at



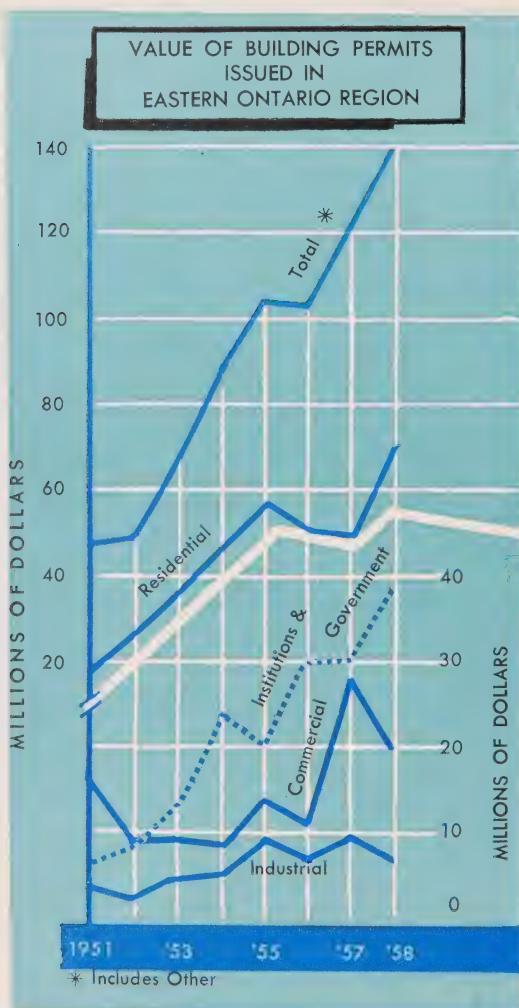
Courtesy—Ontario Hydro

Anglican Church of the community of Moulinette (which disappeared under the waters of Lake St. Lawrence) being transported from its 127-year old site to Crysler Memorial Park.

Prescott, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry at Cornwall, the T. Eaton Company Limited at Deep River, the Carnation Company Limited at Alexandria and the F. W. Woolworth Company Limited at Brockville. Major projects approved at Ottawa included construction work for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Ottawa Transportation Commission, the City (a new city hall), the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and A. J. Freiman Limited. Early in 1960 a large shopping centre was approved for Cornwall. The value of plans approved in excess of \$200,000 aggregated more than \$14 million in 1959 and was approximately double the corresponding total for 1958.

Important construction work is currently under way in Ottawa as part of the long-range National Capital Plan, designed to guide the development of the capital's

urban area during the next half century. An extensive Federal Government building program is in progress, and many more buildings are in the planning stage. Furthermore, temporary wartime offices are to be demolished. A significant part of the project is the decentralization of Government buildings and institutions to avoid increased downtown congestion. Railway operations are being relocated from downtown Ottawa to the fringes of the community, and parks and parkways are being developed. In addition, several highways are being rerouted. The construction of a 21-mile cross-town limited-access roadway—the Queensway—is being undertaken as a joint Federal-Provincial-Municipal project.



tance was the institutional and government sector (28 per cent), followed by the commercial (15 per cent) and the industrial (six per cent). The value of institutional and government permits in 1958 was five times the 1951 level, thus reflecting to a large degree the growth in the volume of building activity carried out in Ottawa by the Federal Government. In the residential and industrial sectors, threefold and twofold increases, respectively, were recorded.

Aggregate value of building permits issued in Eastern Ontario in the period 1951 to 1958 inclusive was \$737.6 million. That part of Metropolitan Ottawa located in Ontario accounted for permits valued at \$510.2 million, or more than two-thirds of the regional total. Other important centres were Kingston City (\$57.9 million), Cornwall Township (\$35.4 million), Cornwall City (\$21.0 million), Kingston Township (\$20.1 million), Brockville (\$19.5 million) and Pembroke (\$15.9 million). The residential sector was the most significant in each of these communities, with the exception of Kingston City, where institutional and government permits were slightly greater in value. Second in importance was the industrial sector in Brockville, the institutional and government in Ottawa, Cornwall Township and Pembroke, and the commercial in Kingston Township and Cornwall City.

The increase in the number of housing completions in Eastern Ontario indicates that the Region has shared in the upsurge in residential building in the Province. In 1959, a total of 3,589 dwelling units were completed in the City of Ottawa. Furthermore, over 1,100 were erected in the suburban communities of Eastview, Rockcliffe Park, Gloucester Township and Nepean Township. Other areas of brisk residential construction activity included Cornwall (299 completions), Kingston (270) and Brockville (120) in the Upper St. Lawrence and Pembroke (114) in the Ottawa Valley. Since 1951 about 20,000 units have been completed in the City of Ottawa, while completions aggregated close to 1,800 in Kingston, about 1,400 in Cornwall and more than 1,000 in Pembroke. The most significant growth in the number of completions occurred in Brockville where a sixfold increase was recorded since 1951. The total number of completions in centres with a population in excess of 5,000 has risen considerably, although certain individual centres have shown a decline. At the end of 1959, there were 1,811 homes under construction in Ottawa, 294 in Kingston and 87 in Cornwall.

**DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1951 AND 1957 TO 1959**

	1951	1957	1958	1959
Arnprior.....	*	30	25	30
Brockville.....	21	114	130	120
Cornwall.....	148	394	349	299
Hawkesbury.....	51	34	42	30
Kingston.....	177	269	224	270
Ottawa ¹	*	2,505	3,479	3,589
Pembroke.....	100	88	152	114
Perth.....	*	17	16	19
Renfrew.....	46	49	22	21
Smiths Falls.....	27	20	29	41

*Not available.

¹City.

Courtesy—Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity

Ottawa's City Hall, completed at a cost of \$3.8 million and opened in 1958.



As with Ottawa, other cities have also been seeing the development of suburban subdivisions in adjacent townships. Expansion has spilled over at Kingston into Kingston Township and at Cornwall into Cornwall Township. In addition, apartment blocks are being erected, particularly in Ottawa. The majority of the new houses built in that community are in the \$14,000 to \$18,000 range.

The Provincial Government continues to participate with Federal and municipal governments in low-cost rental housing projects and in land assembly schemes in an effort to provide adequate housing accommodation for the residents in Eastern Ontario. As of early 1960, projects were under way, were being proposed or had been completed in Arnprior, Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, Nepean Township, Ottawa, Prescott, Renfrew and Smiths Falls.

At the time of the 1956 Census, there were 166,887 occupied dwellings or households in the Region, as compared with 144,780 in 1951. In the 1951 Census, single-detached homes made up about two-thirds of the total, and a further one-quarter were apartments and flats. The six-roomed dwelling was the most common. The majority of homes were owner-occupied and in a good state of repair.

Standard household facilities and equipment are found in a high proportion of occupied dwellings. For example, it is estimated that about nine-tenths have piped-in hot and cold water, installed bath facilities, telephones and powered washing machines. Very few homes are without electricity, refrigeration or radios. Furthermore, some nine-tenths have a television set and approximately three-quarters have an automobile and a vacuum cleaner. Oil is the principal heating fuel and the electric stove is the predominant type of cooking equipment.

Trade

Goods produced in Eastern Ontario are marketed throughout Canada and the world, thus making an important contribution to the economy of the country. In addition, the Region imports raw materials and manufactured articles from world sources. The area's expanding economy has brought about a substantial increase in the volume of wholesale and retail activity.

Exports

Much of the output of the Region's manufacturing enterprises is marketed locally. This is especially true in the case of foods, beverages and certain wood products. However, large quantities of goods are shipped to other parts of Canada. Noteworthy among the manufactures in this category are textiles, chemicals and electrical apparatus. World markets also receive many products from Eastern Ontario. Chemicals, for example, are marketed in South and Central America, pulp in the United States, Belgium, South and Central America, the West Indies, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and New Zealand, and textiles in South and Central America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand. Locomotives produced at

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Kingston by the Canadian Locomotive Company Limited are sold in many parts of the world, as are products of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited's Commercial Products Division. A.E.C.L.'s cobalt-60 and caesium-137 therapy machines have already been installed in nearly thirty countries.

Imports

Eastern Ontario purchases commodities from all over the world, as indicated by the import of natural latex rubber from Malaya, vermiculite from the Transvaal, pigment and paper from Sweden, and wool from Australia and New Zealand. The United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany supply raw materials used in the chemical industry, while many parts assembled by manufacturing enterprises in the electrical apparatus group are produced in the United States and the United Kingdom. The Region's pulp and paper manufacturing enterprises utilize coal from Pennsylvania, lime from New York, limestone from Vermont, sulphur from Texas, and salt from Michigan as well as clay from England.

Retailing

Rising incomes and an expanding population have resulted in a significant increase in Eastern Ontario's retail sales. In 1959, the value of retail trade transacted was estimated at \$733 million, about 54 per cent more than in 1951 and four times the 1941 level. The Region accounts for slightly over one-tenth of the Ontario total. On a per capita basis, sales aggregated \$803 in 1951 and approximately \$1,000 in 1959. At the time of the 1951 Census, there were more than 6,000 retail outlets, with over 27,000 paid employees and a payroll of \$39 million.

RETAIL TRADE IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Outlets No.	Sales (\$000's)	Paid Employees	Payroll (\$000's)
			(Maximum No.)	
Ottawa Valley	9,999	321,872	19,098	27,829
Upper St. Lawrence	2,330	153,155	8,226	11,461
Total	<u>12,329</u>	<u>475,027</u>	<u>27,324</u>	<u>39,290</u>

Ottawa, with sales totalling \$211 million, accounted for four-fifths of the Regional aggregate in 1951. Kingston (\$44 million), Cornwall (\$26 million) and Brockville (\$17 million) in the Upper St. Lawrence and Pembroke (\$16 million) in the Ottawa Valley were other major retail centres in Eastern Ontario. Stores in the foods and beverages group were responsible for almost one-third of sales in the Region and those in the automotive group for a further one-fifth.

A number of nationally and regionally known retail organizations have stores in Eastern Ontario. Particularly noteworthy at present is the great influence being exerted by the shopping centre, built as a result of congested downtown areas and growing suburban communities. Over the past few years, seven new shopping centres have been erected in Ottawa.



Courtesy—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Section of the new shopping centre at the relocated town of Morrisburg.

Wholesaling

On the assumption that the Region's wholesale volume has increased at about the same rate as its retail trade since the last Census, sales at the wholesale level in 1959 by Eastern Ontario outlets were an estimated \$470 million¹. This figure compares with \$303 million in 1951, when Eastern Ontario accounted for about seven per cent of the Provincial aggregate, and \$105 million in 1941. The 1951 Census revealed 683 wholesale establishments. Employees numbered 5,900 and payrolls aggregated nearly \$14 million.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Establishments	Sales	Employees	Payroll
	No.	(\$000's)	(Maximum No.)	(\$000's)
Ottawa Valley.....	450	243,248	4,408	10,940
Upper St. Lawrence.....	233	59,333	1,514	2,881
Total.....	<u>683</u>	<u>302,581</u>	<u>5,922</u>	<u>13,821</u>

The principal centre of Eastern Ontario's wholesale trade is Ottawa, which in 1951 accounted for two-fifths of the Region's outlets and for two-thirds of its sales.

¹However, the sales areas of many of the Region's outlets extend beyond its borders.

About one-half of the wholesale establishments in Ottawa were classified as wholesalers proper, while manufacturers' sales branches and offices made up another one-quarter. However, from the standpoint of the value of goods distributed, manufacturers' sales branches and offices were somewhat more important. The major items distributed through this type of outlet were electrical goods (\$35 million) and machinery, equipment and supplies (\$14 million). Food products and tobacco (\$24 million) and groceries and food specialties (\$11 million) were the principal commodities distributed by wholesalers proper. Products valued at \$16 million were distributed by petroleum bulk tank stations. Other important centres of wholesale activity were Kingston (\$23 million), Brockville (\$10 million), Pembroke (\$9 million), Eastview (\$7 million) and Cornwall (\$6 million).

The construction of many additional wholesale establishments is being stimulated by the Region's expanding population. In recent years, new warehouses have been erected in a number of communities, particularly Ottawa. The largest concentration of warehousing in the area is at Kingston, where Vicom and Company (Canada) Limited has leased Norman Rogers Airport and converted four 40,000 square foot hangars into warehouses.

The Tourist Trade

Eastern Ontario has long been a favourite vacation area for travellers from both Canada and the United States. Especially popular are its waterways, which include

the Rideau, the Madawaska, the St. Lawrence with its renowned Thousand Islands, and the Ottawa. The Bonnechere Caves near Eganville—containing fossils of sea creatures and extraordinary live fish—are an outstanding natural wonder. Vast tracts of forest and wilderness draw thousands of tourists to the Region to enjoy fishing, hunting and camping, while facilities for swimming and other water sports are readily available throughout the Region. The illuminated Mississippi Falls at Almonte, the Highland Games at Maxville, the five-span stone bridge at Pakenham (the only one on this continent), as well as music festivals, sailing regattas and the French-Canadian atmosphere to be found in several communities, all attract vacationists.



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity
Lock on Rideau Canal System near Smiths Falls.

Historic sites and museums also draw countless visitors to Eastern Ontario. The Parliament Buildings, the National Museum, the National Art Gallery, the Public Archives, the Dominion Observatory and the Canadian Mint are among such attractions in Ottawa. Old buildings of historic interest include the Court House and Jail and the Old Mill in Cornwall, Colonel Stone's House at Gananoque, Fort Wellington at Prescott, and Sir John A. Macdonald's home, the Shoal Tower, Fort Henry and Fort Frederick at Kingston.

The realization that many historic landmarks would vanish with the flooding associated with the St. Lawrence Power Project resulted in the creation in 1955 of the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission by the Provincial Government. This body is charged with developing parks along the St. Lawrence River and with restoring and preserving buildings which reflect the early history of Upper Canada. In 1959, six new parks were opened, bringing the total in operation to nine. It is expected that all 15 parks planned will be open to the public in 1961. In all, 6,000 acres of parkland extending 170 miles from the Ontario-Quebec border to Adolphustown, 30 miles west of Kingston, are affected. Crysler Memorial Park, containing Upper Canada Village, the Crysler Battlefield Memorial and the Pioneer Memorial Cemetery, is the focal point of the program. Upper Canada Village will be a replica of an early settlement in Upper Canada. It will comprise 30 buildings, including an ancient church and inn, removed from the area to be inundated. Most are linked with the immigration of United Empire Loyalists in 1784. Authentic pioneer furnishings and implements will be housed in the buildings. Especially important will be the residence of John P. Crysler (built in 1846), which is being restored as a museum. The Crysler Battlefield Memorial commemorates Canadian and British successes in repelling the American invaders during the War of 1812-1814. Above the memorial stands a large monument, formerly located three miles east of Morrisburg and now at an elevation which makes it visible for many miles from land and water. The Pioneer Memorial Cemetery is situated between the Crysler Battle Memorial and Upper Canada Village. The Commission has also built a scenic drive, the Long Sault Parkway, commemorating the famous Long Sault Rapids. The raising of the water level for the creation of the power pool brought a number of new islands into being and several of these are now joined by a series of bridges and causeways to form part of the Parkway. A marina basin, surrounded by docks, a boat servicing area, restaurants, motels, stores and a golf course, is planned for the western end of Crysler Memorial Park.

Outdoor recreational facilities in Eastern Ontario are provided by a number of National and Provincial Parks. The Federal Government maintains two National Parks in the Region. One, the St. Lawrence Islands National Park, lies in the St. Lawrence River area between Morrisburg and Kingston. It covers 189 acres and comprises a mainland area and 13 of the famous Thousand Islands. The other, Fort Wellington at Prescott, embraces 8.5 acres and is of historic interest. In addition, the National Capital Commission is carrying out a long-range park and parkway development program in the Ottawa area as part of the National Capital Plan.

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The Region contains six Provincial Parks. Major improvements have been carried out at four (South Nation, Rideau River, Silver Lake, and Black Lake) while the remaining two (Fitzroy Harbour and Murphy Point) have recently been acquired and are to be developed for public use. Park improvements include the erection of camp sites, trailer sites, picnic areas and access roads. Buildings containing sanitary conveniences and changing houses are also being built. Nature trails and in some cases nature museums will be provided as public use requires.

A total of 144,000 foreign vehicles entered Eastern Ontario on travellers' vehicle permits at the Region's four Canada-United States border points in 1958. This represented an increase of 22 per cent since 1951. More than two-thirds utilized the Ivy Lea Bridge, entering the Region at Lansdowne. Cornwall was the second most important point of entry, followed by Prescott and, less significant, Kingston. August was the peak month at all four points, with July as the next most popular month. Approximately three-quarters of the vehicles entered in the period June to September, inclusive. American travellers also arrive by rail, bus and airplane.

FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA ON TRAVELLERS' VEHICLE PERMITS AT BORDER POINTS IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1955 AND 1958

	1951	1955	1958	% Change 1958/1951
Lansdowne.....	84,470	93,415	99,394	17.7
Cornwall.....	15,547	21,182	24,742	59.1
Prescott.....	10,830	15,402	17,510	61.7
Kingston.....	1,096	2,008	2,579	135.3
Brockville.....	4,204	4	..	..
Morrisburg.....	1,815	..	..	..
Total.....	117,962	132,011	144,225	22.3

Accommodation for approximately 33,000 tourists was available in 1958. Tourist establishments, about one-half of which were located in Frontenac and Leeds, accounted for most of this capacity. Two-fifths of the accommodation provided by licensed establishments was in Carleton County, and Renfrew accounted for all the outfitters' camps. Motels, some of which are classified as tourist establishments and others as licensed establishments, could accommodate some 4,000 persons, or 40 per cent more than in 1956. One-third of this accommodation was in Carleton. The Department of Travel and Publicity is continually encouraging and promoting improvements in the standards of accommodation offered to tourists. Furthermore, it advises existing and potential operators on the best methods of carrying on the tourist trade.

ESTIMATED TOURIST ACCOMMODATION IN THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958

	In Tourist ¹ Establishments	In Outfitters' Camps	In Licensed ² Establishments
Ottawa Valley.....	9,806	1,028	4,364
Upper St. Lawrence.....	15,602	..	2,610
Total.....	25,408	1,028	6,974

¹Includes unlicensed motels.

²Includes licensed motels.

Considerable numbers are employed in catering to tourist needs, particularly in the summer months. The large annual influx of vacationists also encourages other types of economic activity, more especially in certain manufacturing industries. Vast quantities of soft drinks and ice cream, for example, are produced. Output of the former alone was valued at \$8.5 million in 1957. Tourist demand for ice cream and other dairy products stimulates agriculture, especially in the Upper St. Lawrence area. An even greater flow of vacationists into the area is expected in the years ahead, and this is being actively promoted by the Department of Travel and Publicity as well as by numerous local organizations.

Counties and Municipalities

Upper St. Lawrence

The Upper St. Lawrence sub-region, comprising the six counties bordering the St. Lawrence River, covers two-fifths of Eastern Ontario's total land area and contains one-third of its population. Five of the counties are grouped into two units for administrative purposes.

The manufacturing and service industries each employ about one-quarter of the labour force while a further one-fifth is engaged in agriculture. The value of factory shipments of manufactured goods, now three-fifths of the total for Eastern Ontario, tripled from \$117.2 million in 1946 to \$357.9 million in 1958. In the latter year, the number of manufacturing establishments aggregated 451. Two-thirds of the sub-region's area is devoted to agriculture, particularly the raising of livestock for dairy purposes. Sand and gravel, valued at \$2.3 million in 1958, and limestone, with a value of \$1.3 million, are the principal components of mineral production.

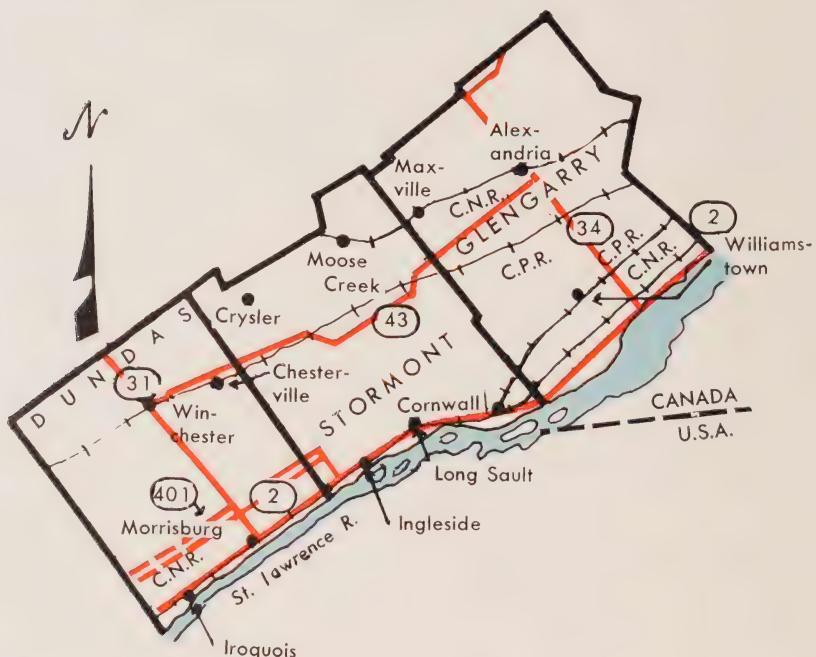
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry

(a) STORMONT

Stormont has a predominantly urban population totalling 66,000, one-third of whom are bilingual. Manufacturing employs two-fifths of the labour force, and the service industries and agriculture each engage about one-seventh. The value of factory shipments in 1958 aggregated \$93.2 million, an increase of 160 per cent since 1946. The value added by manufacture also rose by about the same proportion in this period and in 1958 amounted to \$46.2 million. In that year, Stormont had 88 manufacturing establishments, about one-half of which produced foods and beverages. Butter and cheese are the main commodities in this group. Shipments of the foods and beverages industries totalled \$8.0 million in 1958. Chemicals and allied products with a value of \$15.0 million were manufactured by seven establishments in the same year. Mineral output, which in 1958 was valued at \$1.2 million, consisted entirely of sand and gravel. Farm land—devoted mostly to dairying—makes up four-fifths of the County's 412 square miles.

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Cornwall (42,000) is the administrative centre of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Located on Highway No. 2 and served by the C.N.R.'s Montreal to Toronto main line and by a C.P.R. branch line, the City is also the headquarters of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. Major manufacturers in Cornwall, which is changing from a textile to a chemical centre, include Canadian Industries Limited, Cornwall Chemicals Limited, Courtaulds (Canada) Limited and Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited. In 1958, there were 53 manufacturing establishments with shipments valued at \$88.8 million (\$31.3 million in 1946). Bituminous coal and petroleum were the principal commodities handled by shipping in 1958, when 225 vessels called at Cornwall and total cargo flow aggregated 0.3 million cargo tons. These same commodities formed the major share of the 1959 total of 0.2 million tons.

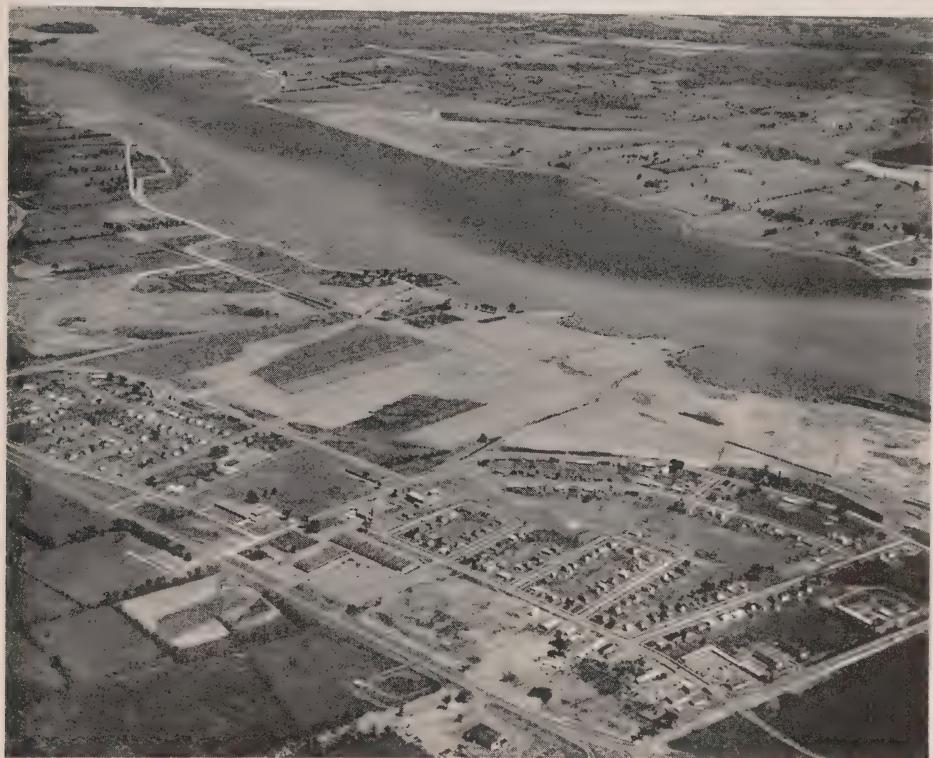


To the west of Cornwall, on both the C.N.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line and Highway No. 2, are the new towns of *Long Sault* and *Ingleside*. These two communities were created as a result of the flooding associated with the St. Lawrence Power Project. Long Sault is made up of the former communities of Moulinette and Mille Roches, both of which were moved about seven miles. Ingleside consists of Aultsville, Wales, Dickinson's Landing and Farran's Point, all relocated some five miles from their original sites.

The agricultural and forest products centres of *Moose Creek* (400) and *Crysler* (450) are served by county roads. The former is also located on the C.N.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line.

(b) DUNDAS

A population of 17,000 lives within the borders of Dundas County, mainly in rural areas. Agricultural land makes up nine-tenths of the County's 384 square miles and farming engages about one-half of the labour force. Butter and cheese are important products, accounting in 1957 for one-fifth of the value of factory shipments of manufactured products. Between 1946 and 1958, both total factory shipments and the value added by manufacture more than tripled to reach \$22.8 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. There were 46 establishments in 1958, more than three-quarters of them in the foods and beverages group. In 1958, the value of mineral production, consisting principally of limestone, aggregated \$0.9 million.



Courtesy—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Village of Iroquois, relocated as result of flooding associated with St. Lawrence Power Project.

Two communities, namely *Morrisburg* (2,000) and *Iroquois* (1,000), have been affected by work on the St. Lawrence Power Project. While it was necessary to relocate only the business section of Morrisburg, the entire village of Iroquois had to be moved to a site $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of its former location. Both villages are situated on Highway No. 2 and the C.N.R.'s Montreal to Toronto main line. Gasoline is unloaded from ships at Morrisburg, and dental products are among the commodities produced by its manufacturing establishments. Caldwell Linen Mills Limited, the

principal industrial enterprise in Iroquois, manufactures towelling and employs about 400 persons. *Winchester* (1,350) is a dairying and wood products centre and *Chesterville* (1,250) is the site of the Canadian factory of Nestlé Limited. Both are on the C.P.R.'s Montreal to Toronto main line. The former is served by Highway No. 31, the latter by Highway No. 43.

(c) GLENGARRY

Glengarry, 478 square miles in area, is the most easterly county in the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region. Its population of 19,000 is predominantly rural and two-fifths are bilingual. The majority of the 46 manufacturing establishments located there in 1958 were engaged in the production of foods and beverages. The total value of factory shipments that year amounted to \$6.1 million, about twice as great as in 1946. Butter and cheese together made up one-half of the aggregate in 1957, the latest year for which individual industry figures are available. The value added in all manufactures almost tripled to \$1.5 million over the same 1946-1958 period. Farm land covers nine-tenths of the County's area, and agriculture, especially dairying, occupies approximately half the labour force. Mineral production, consisting entirely of sand and gravel, was valued at \$0.2 million in 1958.

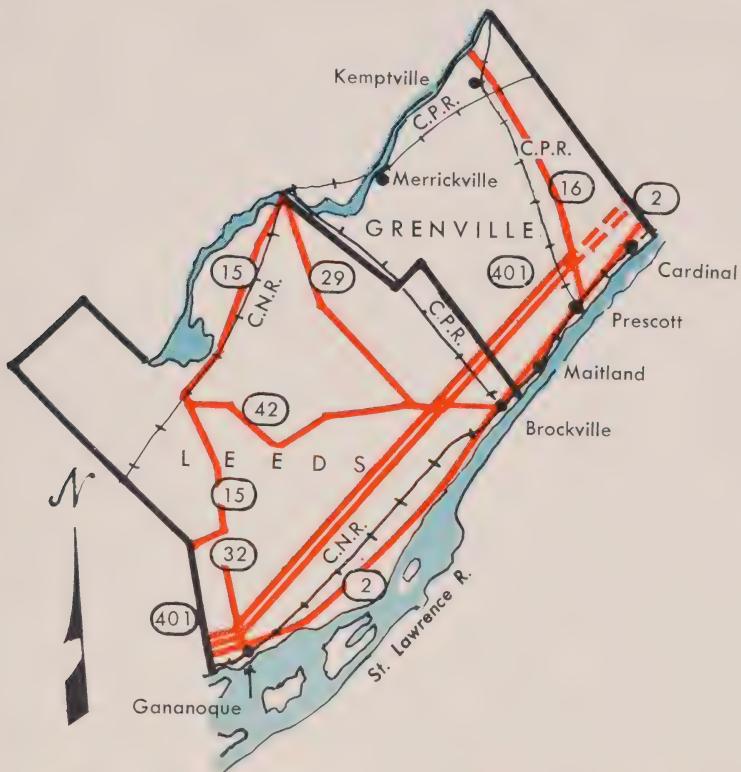
A centre of diversified industry, *Alexandria* (2,600) lies at the junction of Highways No. 34 and 43 and on the C.N.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line. Women's apparel is produced by several enterprises, and powdered milk by the Carnation Company Limited. In 1958, factory shipments from the town's nine manufacturing establishments were valued at \$2.5 million (\$0.9 million in 1946). Cheese is produced by Kraft Foods Limited at *Williamstown* (400) which is served by the C.P.R. *Maxville* (800) had three manufacturing establishments in 1958, when factory shipment values aggregated \$0.2 million (\$0.1 million in 1946). This village is located on the C.N.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line. Both Williamstown and Maxville are connected to the main highway system by local roads.

Leeds and Grenville

(a) LEEDS

Within an area of 900 square miles lives a predominantly rural population of 45,000. About one-quarter of the labour force of Leeds is employed in manufacturing, while agriculture and the service industries each account for one-fifth. The value of factory shipments and the value added by manufacture have both more than tripled in the post-war period, and stood at \$85.0 million and \$35.7 million, respectively, in 1958. Some two-fifths of the County's 103 manufacturing establishments produced foods and beverages in that year, their shipments aggregating \$14.6 million. The main contributors to the foods and beverages group in 1957 were factories producing condensed milk (\$8.0 million) and butter and cheese (\$3.5 million). Four establishments produced medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations valued at \$5.5 million in 1957 while another four manufactured hardware, tools and cutlery (\$5.2 million). Farm land, devoted chiefly to dairying, extends over more than three-fifths of the County's area. Mineral output, consisting mostly of limestone and sand and gravel, was valued at \$0.3 million in 1958.

Brockville (16,600), at the junction of Highways No. 401, 2 and 29, is the administrative seat for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. A separated town, its rail services are provided by the C.N.R.'s Montreal to Toronto main line and the C.P.R. line to Carleton Place and Ottawa. Phillips Electrical Company Limited (wire and cable) and Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited (telephone equipment) are the leading employers, each engaging over 1,000 workers. Other manufacturing enterprises include Parke Davis and Company Limited (pharmaceutical supplies), John B. Stetson Company (Canada) Limited (felt hats), General Milk Products of



Canada Limited, and Canada Foundries and Forgings Limited. Brockville's 46 manufacturing establishments in 1958 produced goods valued at \$71.0 million (\$17.5 million in 1946). Bituminous coal was the main component of the 0.2 million cargo tons carried by the 169 vessels which called at Brockville in 1958.

Further up the St. Lawrence River lies *Gananoque* (5,000). The centre of the Thousand Islands tourist area, this separated town had 17 manufacturing establishments in 1958. These included Cow and Gate (Canada) Limited, producer of concentrated milk products, and the Steel Company of Canada Limited (drop forgings). Factory shipments were valued at \$11.0 million (\$4.4 million in 1946). Small quantities of construction materials and bituminous coal were unloaded at the port

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in 1958. Only a small proportion of the 50 vessels arriving at this port carried cargo. The community is located on Highways No. 401, 2 and 32 and is linked to Gananoque Junction on the Montreal to Toronto main line of the C.N.R. by the Thousand Islands Railway.

(b) GRENVILLE

Grenville has an area of 463 square miles. The majority of its 23,000 inhabitants live in rural communities. Farm land extends over three-quarters of the County and agriculture engages approximately one-quarter of the labour force. A further one-quarter are employed in manufacturing. There were 61 manufacturing establishments in 1958, when factory shipments were valued at \$57.5 million, almost six times the level at the end of the Second World War. In the same period, the value added by manufacture increased by more than 600 per cent to \$25.1 million. The growth in the value of factory shipments and in the value added by manufacture in the post-war era has been greater in Grenville than in any other Eastern Ontario county. In 1958, sand and gravel, the only components of mineral output, were valued at \$0.4 million.

The separated town of *Prescott* (5,300)—on Highways No. 2 and 401, the C.N.R.'s Montreal to Toronto main line, and a branch line of the C.P.R.—is the most important community in Grenville. Its manufacturing enterprises include the R.C.A. Victor Company Limited (radios, television sets) and Wellington-Hathaway Canada Limited (shirts). Metal goods, paper tubes, wood products, gloves, lingerie and valves are among the other commodities produced. The National Harbours Board operates a number of large grain elevators at nearby *Johnstown*, located at the junction of Highways No. 2 and 16. Wheat represented 52 per cent of the 3.4 million cargo tons handled by shipping at Prescott in 1958 (1.9 million in 1952). Barley made up an additional 25 per cent. A total of 876 vessels called in that year. In 1959, with the inauguration of the Seaway, Prescott's trans-shipment business declined sharply and total cargo handled at the port dropped to less than 1.6 million tons.

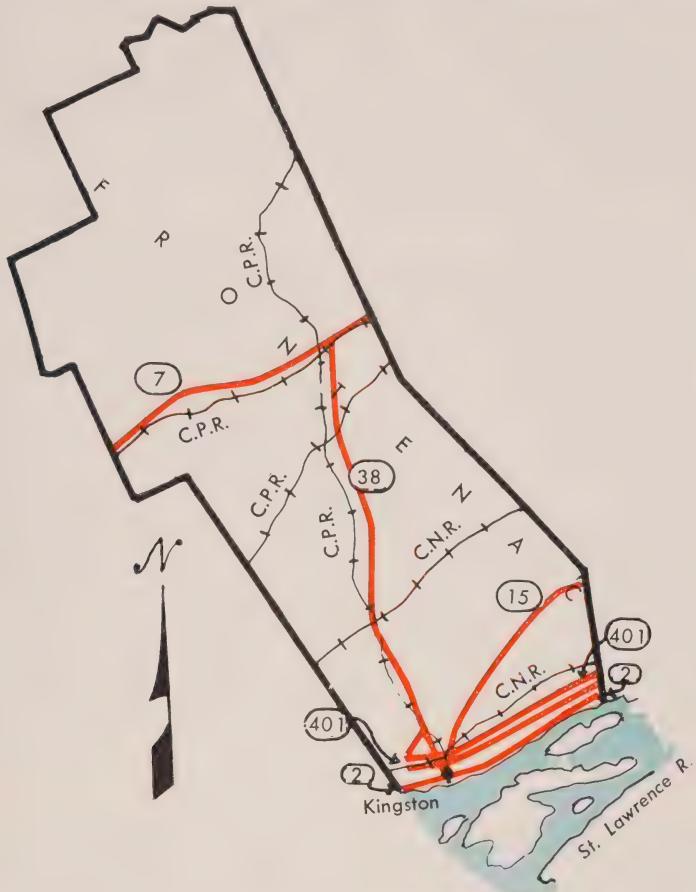
Cardinal (2,000) and *Maitland* (200) are both served by the Montreal to Toronto main line of the C.N.R. and by Highway No. 2. The Canada Starch Company Limited, employing about 500 persons and manufacturing commodities for Canadian industry as well as for Canadian consumers, operates a plant in the former. Corn and bituminous coal are unloaded from ships at this village. Du Pont of Canada Limited produces nylon intermediates, fluorinated hydrocarbons and hydrogen peroxide and spins acrylic fibres at Maitland, providing employment for a staff of 870.

Castings are turned out by the Alloy Foundry Company Limited and by Grenville Castings Limited at *Merrickville* (800) on the Rideau. Factory shipments of the village's four manufacturing establishments in 1958 aggregated \$0.4 million (\$0.3 million in 1946). Rail service is provided by the C.P.R., whose Montreal to Toronto main line passes through the community. In addition, good local roads connect the village with the main highway system. *Kemptville* (1,800), served by Highway No. 16 and the C.P.R., is the site of the Dairy Inspection Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture as well as of the Ontario Government's Kemptville Agri-

cultural School and the G. Howard Ferguson Forest Station. Business forms, dairy products and wood products are manufactured in the village. In 1958, factory shipments for its nine establishments were valued at \$3.6 million (\$0.2 million in 1946).

Frontenac

Frontenac is the most westerly county in the Upper St. Lawrence, and its 86,000 inhabitants, mainly urban, account for approximately one-third of the sub-region's population. Farm land covers two-fifths of the County's 1,599 square miles. Dairying is the main agricultural occupation with the Kingston whole milk market



as the principal outlet. The service industries engage one-third of the labour force and manufacturing one-quarter. In 1958, factory shipments aggregated \$93.4 million, nearly two and one-half times the 1946 level. The value added by manufacture also more than doubled in this period, totalling \$50.9 million in 1958. About one-third of the 107 manufacturing establishments produced foods and beverages and one-quarter turned out wood products. Mineral production in 1958 was valued at \$0.6 million and consisted mainly of structural materials, predominantly limestone.

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Frontenac's administrative centre is *Kingston* (48,000), a city of diversified industry. Its 75 manufacturing establishments in 1958 produced goods valued at \$54.9 million (\$37.2 million in 1946). The Aluminum Company of Canada Limited, employing over 2,000 persons, operates two plants. Other enterprises include Du Pont of Canada Limited (nylon resin and spinning), the Canadian Locomotive Company Limited and Kingston Shipyards Limited. Ceramics, automobile batteries, worsted goods, and radio and radar equipment are also manufactured in the community. A total of 875 vessels called at Kingston in 1958, when 1.9 million tons of cargo were handled. Wheat made up 51 per cent and barley 16 per cent. Last year, close to 1.8 million tons of cargo were cleared through the port. The city has a number of educational and military establishments. These include Queen's University, the National Defence College, the Canadian Army Staff College and the Royal Military College of Canada. Kingston is served by the C.N.R.'s Montreal to Toronto main line, by the C.P.R., and by Highways No. 401, 2, 15, 33 and 38.

Ottawa Valley

The five counties lying immediately south of the Ottawa River make up the Ottawa Valley sub-region, which extends over three-fifths of Eastern Ontario's land area. Two of these counties are united for purposes of administration. In all, two-thirds of the Region's inhabitants dwell in the Ottawa Valley. French only is spoken by one-tenth, while a further one-quarter are bilingual. The sub-region contains two-thirds of Eastern Ontario's manufacturing establishments. However, it is responsible for only two-fifths of the value of factory shipments, which aggregated \$247.4 million in 1958, twice the level recorded in 1946. Two-thirds of Eastern Ontario's mineral output originates in this area. The chief minerals produced are magnesium, limestone, and sand and gravel. These were valued at \$2.7 million, \$2.1 million and \$1.9 million respectively, in 1958. Farm land covers almost three-fifths of the sub-region's area, and average farm size is somewhat greater than in the Upper St. Lawrence. The Ottawa Valley accounts for four-fifths of Eastern Ontario's wholesale trade and for two-thirds of its retail sales. Approximately two-fifths of the labour force are engaged in the service industries. Manufacturing, trade and agriculture each employ more than one-tenth.

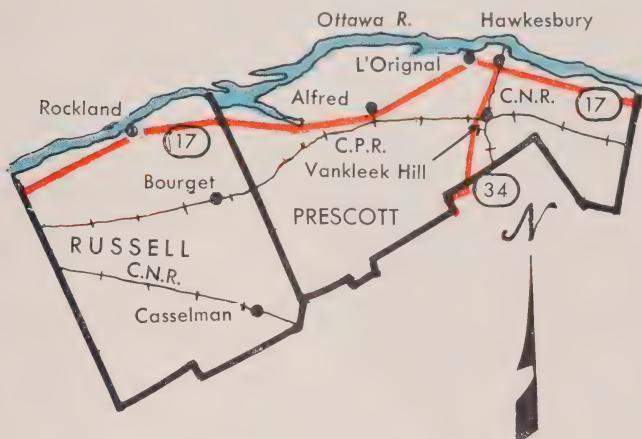
Prescott and Russell

(a) PRESCOTT

The most easterly of the counties in the Ottawa Valley, Prescott embraces an area of 494 square miles. Slightly more than one-half of the 27,000 inhabitants live in rural communities. About two-fifths are bilingual and another two-fifths speak French only. Factory shipments from the County's 79 manufacturing establishments—about one-quarter of which produced butter and cheese—aggregated \$17.2 million in 1958. This represented an 82 per cent increase since 1946. The value added by

manufacture rose to \$7.2 million, an increase of 163 per cent, in this period. One-fifth of the labour force is engaged in manufacturing. Agriculture, on the other hand, employs one-third of the work force and farm land covers four-fifths of the County's area. Mineral production consists entirely of limestone.

L'Original (1,100) is the administrative centre of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Located on the Ottawa River and Highway No. 17, the village had three small manufacturing establishments in 1958. The pulp and paper industry



is important in *Hawkesbury* (8,500), at the junction of Highways No. 17 and 34. The C.N.R. serves the town which is on the Ottawa River. The leading employers are the Canadian International Paper Company Limited and its subsidiary, Industrial Cellulose Research Limited. Clothing, prefabricated houses and wood products are also manufactured. *Vankleek Hill* (1,600) lies south of Hawkesbury on Highway No. 34. In 1958, the town's five manufacturing establishments turned out goods valued at \$0.3 million (\$0.2 million in 1946). Rail service is provided by the C.P.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line and by the C.N.R. Women's wear is produced in *Alfred* (1,000), a village situated on both Highway No. 17 and the C.P.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line.

(b) RUSSELL

Russell is an agricultural county, farm land representing four-fifths of its 407 square miles and rural areas accounting for the majority of its 20,000 inhabitants. Furthermore, about one-half of the labour force is engaged in agricultural operations. Shipments of the 51 manufacturing establishments operating in 1958 were valued at \$5.6 million, or 168 per cent more than in 1946. In this period, the value added by manufacture rose from \$0.5 million to \$0.9 million. Foods and beverages, produced by three-fifths of the establishments, was responsible for nine-tenths of factory shipments in 1958. One-quarter of the County's establishments were butter and cheese factories with an output valued at \$3.0 million in 1957. Russell, the largest producer of cheddar cheese in Ontario, had a record output of 9.0 million

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pounds in 1959. A small volume of mineral waters and sand and gravel is produced in the County. About one-half of the inhabitants speak French only and a further one-third are bilingual.

Rockland (2,900) on Highway No. 17 and *Casselman* (1,200), served by local roads and the C.N.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line, are both agricultural and forest products centres, as is *Bourget* (700), served by the Montreal to North Bay main line of the C.P.R. and by local roads. In 1958, Rockland had four manufacturing establishments with factory shipments valued at \$0.1 million. Casselman's ten establishments produced goods with a value of \$2.2 million (\$0.6 million in 1946).

Carleton

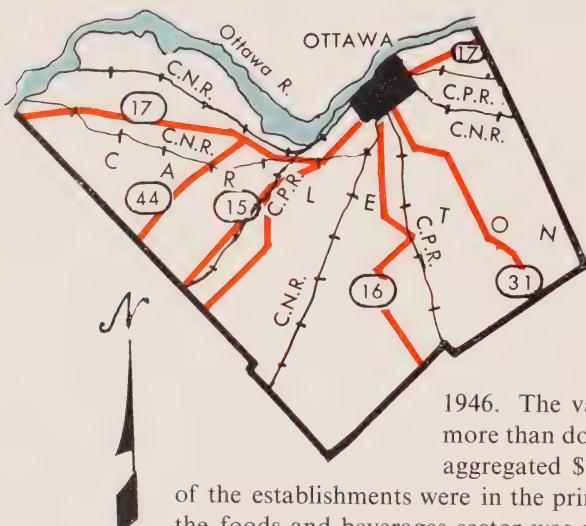
Carleton, comprising an area of 947 square miles, has a predominantly urban population of 317,000. Two-thirds of the inhabitants speak English only and an

additional one-quarter are bilingual. That the service industries employ one-half of the labour force is due in large part to the location of the national capital in the County. Trade and manufacturing also engage considerable numbers. In 1958, Carleton had 350 manufacturing establishments with shipments valued at \$146.9 million, more than twice the value recorded in

1946. The value added by manufacture also more than doubled in this period, and in 1958 aggregated \$77.0 million. Almost one-third

of the establishments were in the printing and publishing group, but the foods and beverages sector was more important from the stand-point of factory shipments. The output of the County's butter and cheese factories alone exceeded \$11.0 million in 1957. In 1958, minerals valued at \$4.2 million were turned out. Limestone, sand and gravel, and clay products were the principal minerals produced.

Ottawa (247,000), the administrative centre of Carleton County and the capital of the Dominion of Canada, lies at the junction of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers and is served by Highways No. 15, 16, 17 and 31. Furthermore, it is on the Montreal to North Bay main lines of both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R., and also has rail services to other points in Ontario and Quebec. Besides the Federal Government, major employers are the E.B. Eddy Company, producer of paper, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Other enterprises include the Commercial Products Division of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (scientific instruments), the British American Bank Note Company Limited and the



Canadian Bank Note Company Limited (engravers and printers) and Computing Devices of Canada Limited. Canvas goods, clothing, metal tubes, cosmetics, electronic equipment, paint, paper mill machinery and luggage are among the other commodities produced. In 1958, there were 290 establishments with factory shipments of \$130.6 million (\$53.3 million in 1946). In 1957, the latest year for which individual industry figures are available, foods and beverages formed the principal component (\$36.4 million), followed by printing and publishing (\$29.6 million) and iron and steel products (\$10.8 million). Two-thirds of Ottawa's inhabitants speak English only and a further one-quarter are bilingual. An educational centre, Ottawa has two universities—Carleton University and the University of Ottawa—and a technical institute—the Eastern Ontario Institute of Technology.

In addition to the City of Ottawa, that part of Metropolitan Ottawa lying within Ontario comprises one town—*Eastview* (23,000), one village—*Rockcliffe Park* (2,100) and two townships—*Gloucester* (16,000) and *Nepean* (13,700). *Eastview* had 23 manufacturing establishments in 1958, when factory shipments were valued at \$8.8 million (\$3.8 million in 1946). Structural steel is produced by the Dominion Bridge Company Limited and waxed paper bags by Allied Paper Products Limited.

Lanark

Lanark has an area of 1,138 square miles. Approximately three-fifths of its population of 40,000 dwell in urban communities. Manufacturing and agriculture each employ about one-quarter of the labour force. In 1958, the County had 128 manufacturing establishments, about one-third producing wood products and a further one-third foods and beverages. Between 1946 and 1958, the value of factory shipments rose by 71 per cent from \$18.9 million to \$32.3 million, while the value added by manufacture increased from \$9.0 million to \$16.1 million. Foods and beverages represents over one-quarter of factory shipments. Iron and steel products is the second most important group. Structural materials, especially lime, are the major components of mineral output, valued in 1958 at \$0.1 million. Mica is also produced. Farm land extends over seven-tenths of the County's area.

Perth (5,600) is the administrative centre. Situated on the Tay, the town is served by the C.P.R.'s Montreal to Toronto main line and Highways No. 7 and 15. Shoes

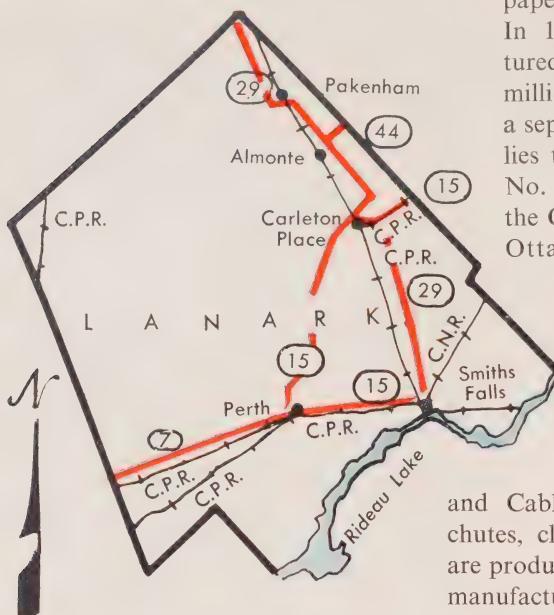


Courtesy—Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity

Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGION

are produced by the Brown Shoe Company of Canada, drugs by H. K. Wampole Company Limited, textiles by Tayside Textiles Limited, and soaps by the Andrew Jergens Company Limited. Other products include electrical apparatus, hosiery,



paper boxes and precision instruments. In 1958, 26 establishments manufactured goods valued at \$9.6 million (\$5.8 million in 1946). *Smiths Falls* (9,000), a separated town on the Rideau River, lies to the east of Perth on Highways No. 15 and 29. At the intersection of the C.P.R.'s Montreal to Toronto and Ottawa to Brockville lines on the

C.N.R., the community is an important railway centre. Among the major industries are the R.C.A Victor Company Limited (records), Royal Metal Manufacturing Limited (steel office equipment), and Canada Wire and Cable Limited. Furthermore, parachutes, clothing and scientific instruments are produced. Factory shipments of the 30 manufacturing establishments in 1958 aggregated \$10.5 million (\$4.2 million in 1946).

The textile industry predominates in *Almonte* (3,200), located at the junction of Highways No. 29 and 44. Dairy products, flour and soap are also produced in the town. *Carleton Place* (4,700) had 13 manufacturing enterprises in 1958, with factory shipments valued at \$4.2 million. The town is on Highways No. 15 and 29 and the leading manufacturing enterprises are Findlays Limited (stoves, furnaces, heaters) and Bates and Innes Limited (blankets, rugs). Both Almonte and Carleton Place are located on the Mississippi River and the Montreal to North Bay main line of the C.P.R. The latter is also served by a C.P.R. line from Brockville and Smiths Falls. *Pakenham* is a forest products and agricultural centre on Highway No. 29 and the C.P.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line.

Renfrew

With an area of 3,009 square miles, Renfrew is the largest county in Ontario. Its economy is dependent to a great extent on agricultural and forest products. In 1958, 94 of its 175 manufacturing establishments produced wood products, valued at \$16.7 million. About three-quarters of these were sawmills. In 1957, the value of butter and cheese produced stood at \$3.1 million. More land is devoted to agriculture in Renfrew than in any other county. The value of all factory shipments in 1958 was \$45.4 million, two and one-quarter times the 1946 level. In the same period, the value added by manufacture more than doubled to \$22.1 million. Mineral production was valued at \$3.6 million in 1958. Magnesium output in that year had a

value of \$2.7 million while sand and gravel (\$0.5 million) and lime and clay products (\$0.1 million each) were also produced. One-third of the labour force is engaged in the service industries and one-fifth each in manufacturing and agriculture. The population of 80,000 is equally divided between rural and urban dwellers, and about one-tenth is bilingual.

Pembroke (15,800), Renfrew's administrative centre, is on the Ottawa River and Highway No. 17. In addition, it is the terminus of Highways No. 41 and 62. Rail service is provided by the Montreal to North Bay main lines of both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. The town is a wood products centre, wood and paper boxes being produced by



Pembroke Shook Mills Limited, plywood and veneer by Canada Veneers Limited, lumber by the Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited, and matches by the Eddy Match Company Limited. Steel office equipment, electrical appliances, leather goods and textiles are also manufactured. In 1958, factory shipments from Pembroke's 28 manufacturing establishments were valued at \$12.1 million, nearly double the 1946 level.

Parts for engines and for television sets are produced in *Renfrew* (8,500) by the Renfrew Aircraft and Engineering Company Limited and the R.C.A. Victor Company Limited respectively, while electrical appliances are manufactured by Renfrew Electric Limited. Wood products and plastics are also produced. Factory shipments from the town's 24 manufacturing establishments were valued at \$6.6 million in 1958 (\$5.4 million in 1946). Renfrew is on Highways No. 17 and 132. In addition to the C.P.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line the community is served by C.P.R. tracks

EASTERN ONTARIO REGION

to Kingston and Eganville and C.N.R. tracks to Whitney and Ottawa. *Arnprior* (5,400) is an important industrial centre. At the junction of Highways No. 17 and 29, the town's leading employers include Playtex Limited (rubber products), Kenwood Mills Limited (felts and blankets), the Vertol Helicopter Company (helicopter repairs), Pfizer Canada Limited (antibiotics) and the Canadian Public Booth Company Limited (wood products). In 1958, there were 19 manufacturing establishments in Arnprior. Factory shipments aggregated \$11.2 million (\$3.1 million in 1946). The Montreal to North Bay main line of the C.P.R. passes through this community which is also served by the C.N.R.

Haley is a centre of mining and metallurgical activity and *Eganville* (1,500) is a forest products community. In the former, which is on the C.P.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line and Highway No. 17, magnesium ingot is produced by Dominion Magnesium Limited and magnesium castings by Light Alloys Limited. The village of Eganville is served by the C.N.R., the C.P.R. and Highways No. 41, 60, and 512. In 1958, goods valued at \$1.8 million (\$0.6 million in 1946) were manufactured by ten establishments.

Cobden (800) is on Highway No. 17 and the Montreal to North Bay main line of the C.P.R. Five manufacturing establishments in the village produced goods with a value of \$0.1 million in 1958. In the same year, products valued at \$0.2 million were turned out by five establishments in *Barry's Bay* (1,400). This village is served by the C.N.R. and lies at the junction of Highways No. 60 and 62.

Deep River (4,800) and *Chalk River* (1,000) are located on Highway No. 17. The majority of the inhabitants of Deep River are employed in Chalk River, where Atomic Energy of Canada Limited engages about 2,000 persons at its research and development centre. Chalk River is on the C.P.R.'s Montreal to North Bay main line. A nuclear power demonstration plant is under construction at nearby *Rolphton*. One of Canada's largest military camps is located at *Petawawa* which is served by Highway No. 17 and the C.P.R. Montreal to North Bay main line.

Conclusion

This Survey describes the major areas of economic activity and development in the Eastern Ontario Region, an important sector of our Province. It reveals that the area's economy is progressing on a broad front and that the advance has been particularly marked during the past decade. Noteworthy increases have occurred in the Region's population and in the output of its factories, mines and farms. Similarly, new high levels have been recorded in personal income and consumer expenditure. Economic activity is becoming more diversified and living standards are rising.

Two huge construction projects, the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station—both of major economic significance—have been completed recently in Eastern Ontario. The power project has made available new supplies of inexpensive power for the future growth of the Region and the Province. The direct benefits likely to accrue to Eastern Ontario as a result of the St. Lawrence Seaway are more difficult to indicate at this time. The actual construction work generated a considerable volume of activity through the demand for labour, construction materials and general supplies that could be provided locally. This gave added impetus to the long-term growth factors influencing the Region's economy.

The Seaway may bring about a shift in water shipment patterns for Eastern Ontario. Large ocean-going vessels are now able to extend their shipping lanes to the Lakehead, while the lakers can now proceed as far east as Montreal, thereby possibly eliminating a portion of the trans-shipment business formerly transacted by Eastern Ontario ports. On the other hand, compensating factors are evident as illustrated by the Federal Government's decision to construct a \$200,000 transit shed for general cargo at Johnstown, near Prescott. Furthermore, subject to Parliamentary approval, further harbour improvements may be carried out at a number of the Region's ports.

Natural gas from Alberta—made available by the completion of the trans-Canada pipeline—is now exerting a marked and favourable influence on the area's economy. Both industry and the populace at large should profit from this alternative form of energy. In addition, it is expected that significant benefits in the form of power will result from Canada's first experimental atomic power station, currently under construction at Rolphton near the atomic research and development centre at Chalk River.

Modern and efficient transportation and communication facilities are of major importance in promoting economic development. Accordingly, new highways and structures are being built by the Ontario Government and local authorities, while those already in existence are being improved on a continuing basis. The installation of centralized traffic control and the extension of piggyback services are among the steps being taken by the railways to improve service in Eastern Ontario. In addition, telecommunication systems are meeting present-day standards; new exchanges are being built and dial services extended.

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Ideally situated between Toronto and Montreal—Canada's two richest market areas—adjacent to the huge markets of the northeastern states, favoured by supplies of low-cost energy, good transportation and communication facilities and a versatile labour force, the Region is bound to attract new manufacturing enterprises in the years ahead. Last year, both the establishment of new industries and the expansion of existing facilities swelled to record levels. More than two dozen new industries located in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys. These firms represented an aggregate investment of over twenty-four million dollars and created employment opportunities for about one thousand workers.

Agricultural production, particularly the raising of livestock for dairy purposes, will be further stimulated by a growing population, while the trend toward the greater use of mechanical equipment, the more intensive development of land and the introduction of new cash crops will continue. An increasing influx of tourists, especially from the United States, will visit Eastern Ontario's innumerable and fascinating scenic areas. Major parkway developments along the St. Lawrence River and in Ottawa as well as new and improved bridges across the St. Lawrence will work to foster the tourist industry. The Ontario Government, in co-operation with the Region's industrial and commercial associations, will continue to encourage and aid the area's economic growth.

We feel confident that Eastern Ontario—expected to have a population in excess of one million by 1976—will experience rising levels of output from both its primary and secondary industries. Undoubtedly, the inhabitants of this historic area who have played such an important part in Canada's development as a nation will, by their industry and planning, bring new heights of prosperity to Eastern Ontario.

APPENDIX

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**POPULATION OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES,
CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1956**

	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1956/01</u>	<u>1956/51</u>
A—Ottawa Valley										
Carleton.....	96,904	119,384	148,705	170,040	202,520	242,247	282,630	191.7	16.7	
Lanark.....	37,232	34,375	32,993	32,856	33,143	35,601	38,025	2.1	6.8	
Prescott.....	27,035	26,968	26,478	24,596	25,261	25,576	26,291	-2.8	2.8	
Renfrew.....	52,715	51,856	51,505	52,227	54,720	66,717	78,245	48.4	17.3	
Russell.....	20,282	21,649	21,121	18,487	17,448	17,666	18,994	-6.4	7.5	
Sub-total.....	234,168	254,232	280,802	298,206	333,092	387,807	444,185	89.7	14.5	
B—Upper St. Lawrence										
Dundas.....	19,757	18,165	17,309	16,098	16,210	15,818	16,978	-14.1	7.3	
Frontenac.....	44,534	42,604	44,494	45,756	53,717	66,099	76,534	71.9	15.8	
Glengarry.....	22,131	21,259	20,518	18,666	18,732	17,702	18,693	-15.5	5.6	
Grenville.....	21,021	17,545	16,644	16,327	15,989	17,045	20,563	-2.2	20.6	
Leeds.....	37,975	36,753	34,909	35,157	36,042	38,831	43,077	13.4	10.9	
Stormont.....	27,042	24,775	25,134	32,524	40,905	48,458	56,452	108.8	16.5	
Sub-total.....	172,460	161,101	159,008	164,528	181,595	203,953	232,297	34.7	13.9	
Total, Eastern Ontario Region....	406,628	415,333	439,810	462,734	514,687	591,760	676,482	66.4	14.3	
Total, Ontario.....	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	5,404,933	147.6	17.6	
Eastern Ontario as % of Ontario.....	18.6	16.4	15.0	13.5	13.6	12.9	12.5			

**POPULATION OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
CENSUS YEARS 1901¹ TO 1956,
INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES**

	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1956/01¹</u>	<u>1956/51</u>
Carleton										
Eastview.....	..	3,169	5,324	6,686	7,966	13,799	19,283	508.5	39.7	
Ottawa.....	59,928	87,062	107,843	126,872	154,951	202,045	222,129	270.7	9.9	
Richmond.....	469	428	413	405	457	610	794	69.3	30.2	
Rockcliffe Park..	..	..	..	951	1,480	1,595	2,097	120.5	31.5	
Lanark										
Almonte.....	3,023	2,452	2,426	2,415	2,543	2,672	2,960	-2.1	10.8	
Carleton Place...	4,059	3,621	3,841	4,105	4,305	4,725	4,790	18.0	1.4	
Lanark.....	979	737	597	601	663	791	879	-10.2	11.1	
Perth.....	3,588	3,588	3,790	4,099	4,458	5,034	5,145	43.4	2.2	
Smiths Falls....	5,155	6,370	6,790	7,108	7,159	8,441	8,967	73.9	6.2	
Prescott										
Alfred.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,257	..	..
Hawkesbury....	4,150	4,400	5,544	5,177	6,263	7,194	7,929	91.1	10.2	
L'Original	1,026	1,347	1,298	1,121	1,118	967	1,067	4.0	10.3	
Vankleek Hill...	1,674	1,577	1,499	1,380	1,435	1,480	1,647	-1.6	11.3	
Renfrew										
Arnprior.....	4,152	4,405	4,077	4,023	3,895	4,381	5,137	23.7	17.3	
Barry's Bay....	..	..	..	..	1,198	1,218	1,366	14.0	12.2	
Braeside.....	..	..	..	472	505	540	506	7.2	-6.3	
Chalk River.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	986	..	..
Cobden.....	734	762	711	639	656	831	913	24.4	9.9	
Eganville.....	1,107	1,189	1,015	1,020	1,088	1,326	1,598	44.4	20.5	
Killaloe Station..	..	435	522	618	628	762	854	96.3	12.1	
Pembroke.....	5,156	5,626	7,875	9,368	11,159	12,704	15,434	199.3	21.5	
Renfrew.....	3,153	3,846	4,906	5,296	5,511	7,360	8,634	173.8	17.3	
Russell										
Casselman.....	707	956	977	995	1,021	1,158	1,241	75.5	7.2	
Rockland.....	1,998	3,397	3,496	2,118	2,040	2,348	2,757	38.0	17.4	

**POPULATION OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
CENSUS YEARS 1901¹ TO 1956,
INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—continued**

	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>% Change 1956/01¹</u>	<u>1956/51</u>
B—Upper St. Lawrence									
Dundas									
Chesterville.....	932	883	967	1,012	1,067	1,094	1,169	25.4	6.9
Iroquois.....	1,097	849	916	937	956	1,086	1,078	-1.7	-0.7
Morrisburg.....	1,693	1,696	1,444	1,420	1,575	1,858	2,131	25.9	14.7
Winchester.....	1,101	1,143	1,126	1,027	1,049	1,201	1,338	21.5	11.4
Frontenac									
Kingston.....	19,788	20,660	24,104	26,180	33,261	36,870	48,618	145.7	31.9
Glengarry									
Alexandria.....	1,911	2,323	2,195	2,006	2,175	2,204	2,487	30.1	12.8
Lancaster.....	583	624	672	616	684	548	594	1.9	8.4
Maxville.....	749	759	725	769	804	778	782	4.4	0.5
Grenville									
Cardinal.....	1,378	1,111	1,241	1,319	1,645	1,782	1,994	44.7	11.9
Kemptville.....	1,523	1,192	1,204	1,286	1,232	1,488	1,730	13.6	16.3
Merrickville.....	1,024	993	807	812	794	851	859	-16.1	0.9
Prescott.....	3,019	2,801	2,636	2,984	3,223	3,518	4,920	63.0	39.9
Leeds									
Athens.....	953	802	726	724	722	845	935	-1.9	10.7
Brockville.....	8,940	9,374	10,043	9,736	11,342	12,301	13,885	55.3	12.9
Gananoque.....	3,526	3,804	3,604	3,592	4,044	4,572	4,981	41.3	8.9
Newboro.....	432	469	346	333	332	311	270	-37.5	-13.2
Westport.....	..	803	741	753	726	722	704	-12.3	-2.5
Stormont									
Cornwall.....	6,704	6,598	7,419	11,126	14,117	16,899	18,158	170.9	7.5
Finch.....	..	411	383	386	397	393	389	-5.4	-1.0

¹Or the earliest year given.

Note.—Population figures for any given year are based on the areas of the cities, towns and villages as incorporated at that date. In many cases, figures for earlier years would not correspond with the 1951 and 1956 areas due to later annexations. As only incorporated cities, towns and villages are covered by this table, some of the municipalities may have had, in the dates shown blank, a population which would be included with the data for the township containing the municipality.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951 AND 1956**

	Births		Marriages		Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n
A—Ottawa Valley						
Carleton.....	6,166	25.5	2,313	9.5	2,283	9.4
Lanark.....	797	22.4	297	8.3	440	12.4
Prescott.....	687	26.9	242	9.5	235	9.2
Renfrew.....	1,930	28.9	579	8.7	578	8.7
Russell.....	512	29.0	136	7.7	161	9.1
Sub-total.....	10,092	26.0	3,567	9.2	3,697	9.5
B—Upper St. Lawrence						
Dundas.....	347	21.9	123	7.8	191	12.1
Frontenac.....	1,628	24.6	605	9.2	681	10.3
Glengarry.....	424	24.0	123	6.9	209	11.8
Grenville.....	364	21.4	136	8.0	238	14.0
Leeds.....	788	20.3	338	8.7	421	10.8
Stormont.....	1,367	28.2	461	9.5	460	9.5
Sub-total.....	4,918	24.1	1,786	8.8	2,200	10.8
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	15,010	25.4	5,353	9.0	5,897	10.0
A—Ottawa Valley						
Carleton.....	7,586	26.8	2,585	9.1	2,555	9.0
Lanark.....	835	22.0	263	6.9	426	11.2
Prescott.....	726	27.6	213	8.1	241	9.2
Renfrew.....	2,416	30.9	603	7.7	697	8.9
Russell.....	539	28.4	114	6.0	167	8.8
Sub-total.....	12,102	27.3	3,778	8.5	4,086	9.2
B—Upper St. Lawrence						
Dundas.....	441	26.0	119	7.0	196	11.5
Frontenac.....	2,085	27.2	592	7.7	684	8.9
Glengarry.....	470	25.1	139	7.4	180	9.6
Grenville.....	526	25.6	142	6.9	221	10.7
Leeds.....	965	22.4	307	7.1	448	10.4
Stormont.....	1,664	29.5	493	8.7	497	8.8
Sub-total.....	6,151	26.5	1,792	7.7	2,226	9.6
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	18,253	27.0	5,570	8.2	6,312	9.3

**POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+	Median Age
A—Ottawa Valley													
Carleton.....No.	282,630	32,368	30,458	21,945	18,052	19,956	44,625	42,490	29,493	21,493	8,170	13,579	29.2
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(11.4)	(10.8)	(7.8)	(6.4)	(7.1)	(15.8)	(15.0)	(10.4)	(7.6)	(2.9)	(4.8)	
Lanark.....No.	38,025	3,993	4,182	3,504	2,904	2,061	4,401	4,802	4,020	3,634	1,504	3,020	30.4
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(10.5)	(11.0)	(9.2)	(7.6)	(5.4)	(11.6)	(12.6)	(10.6)	(9.6)	(4.0)	(7.9)	
Prescott.....No.	26,291	3,396	3,181	3,214	2,401	1,647	3,057	3,006	2,488	1,752	740	1,409	22.9
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(12.9)	(12.1)	(12.2)	(9.1)	(6.3)	(11.6)	(11.4)	(9.5)	(6.7)	(2.8)	(5.4)	
Renfrew.....No.	78,245	10,773	9,415	6,896	6,030	5,836	11,603	9,622	6,916	5,293	2,077	3,784	25.1
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(13.8)	(12.0)	(8.8)	(7.7)	(7.5)	(14.8)	(12.3)	(8.8)	(6.8)	(2.7)	(4.8)	
Russell.....No.	18,994	2,648	2,633	2,302	1,667	1,080	2,134	2,116	1,648	1,228	552	986	21.1
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(13.9)	(13.9)	(12.1)	(8.8)	(5.7)	(11.2)	(11.1)	(8.7)	(6.5)	(2.9)	(5.2)	
Sub-total.....No.	44,185	53,179	49,869	37,861	31,054	30,580	65,820	62,036	44,565	33,400	13,043	22,778	28.0
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(12.0)	(11.2)	(8.5)	(7.0)	(6.9)	(14.8)	(14.0)	(10.0)	(7.5)	(3.0)	(5.1)	
B—Upper St. Lawrence													
Dundas.....No.	16,978	1,890	1,833	1,575	1,218	965	2,123	2,059	1,804	1,500	672	1,339	29.7
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(11.1)	(10.8)	(9.3)	(7.2)	(5.7)	(12.5)	(12.1)	(10.6)	(8.8)	(4.0)	(7.9)	
Frontenac.....No.	76,534	9,040	8,008	6,001	5,352	5,774	12,215	10,663	7,510	5,578	2,281	4,112	28.3
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(11.8)	(10.5)	(7.8)	(7.0)	(7.5)	(16.0)	(13.9)	(9.8)	(7.3)	(3.0)	(5.4)	
Glengarry.....No.	18,693	2,302	2,385	2,151	1,437	878	1,978	2,093	1,833	1,539	687	1,410	26.0
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(12.3)	(12.8)	(11.5)	(7.7)	(4.7)	(10.6)	(11.2)	(9.8)	(8.2)	(3.7)	(7.5)	
Grenville.....No.	20,563	2,362	2,176	1,771	1,427	1,139	2,725	2,678	2,178	1,835	730	1,542	30.2
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(11.5)	(10.6)	(8.6)	(6.9)	(5.5)	(13.3)	(13.0)	(10.6)	(8.9)	(3.6)	(7.5)	
Leeds.....No.	43,077	4,510	4,238	3,611	2,996	2,650	5,497	5,726	4,905	3,899	1,685	3,360	31.4
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(10.5)	(9.8)	(8.4)	(7.0)	(6.1)	(12.8)	(13.3)	(11.4)	(9.0)	(3.9)	(7.8)	
Stormont.....No.	56,452	7,282	6,607	5,318	4,511	4,050	8,334	7,149	5,565	3,716	1,349	2,571	25.5
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(12.9)	(11.7)	(9.4)	(8.0)	(7.2)	(14.8)	(12.7)	(9.8)	(6.6)	(2.4)	(4.5)	
Sub-total.....No.	232,297	27,386	25,247	20,427	16,941	15,456	32,872	30,368	23,795	18,067	7,404	14,334	28.3
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(11.8)	(10.9)	(8.8)	(7.3)	(6.6)	(14.1)	(13.1)	(10.2)	(7.8)	(3.2)	(6.2)	
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....No.	676,482	80,565	75,116	58,288	47,995	46,036	98,692	92,404	68,360	51,467	20,447	37,112	28.1
% (100.0)	(100.0)	(11.9)	(11.1)	(8.6)	(7.1)	(6.8)	(14.6)	(13.7)	(10.1)	(7.6)	(3.0)	(5.5)	

POPULATION BY SEX,

EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956

	Total Population		MALE		FEMALE		Males to 100 Females	
	1951	1956	No.	%	No.	%	1951	1956
A—Ottawa Valley								
Carleton.....	242,247	282,630	115,514	47.7	136,780	48.4	126,733	52.3
Lanark.....	35,601	38,025	17,871	50.2	19,091	50.2	17,730	49.8
Prescott.....	25,576	26,291	13,152	51.4	13,520	51.4	12,424	48.6
Renfrew.....	66,717	78,245	35,362	53.0	41,025	52.4	31,355	47.0
Russell.....	17,666	18,994	9,031	51.1	9,712	51.1	8,635	48.9
Sub-total....	387,807	444,185	190,930	49.2	220,128	49.6	196,877	50.8
							224,057	50.4
							97	98
B—Upper St. Lawrence								
Dundas.....	15,818	16,978	7,914	50.0	8,463	49.8	7,904	50.0
Frontenac.....	66,099	76,534	33,732	51.0	38,966	50.9	32,367	49.0
Glengarry.....	17,702	18,693	9,155	51.7	9,658	51.7	8,547	48.3
Grenville.....	17,045	20,563	8,510	49.9	10,337	50.3	8,535	50.1
Leeds.....	38,831	43,077	19,171	49.4	21,464	49.8	19,660	50.6
Stormont.....	48,458	56,452	24,222	50.0	28,563	50.6	24,236	50.0
Sub-total....	203,953	232,297	102,704	50.4	117,451	50.6	101,249	49.6
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	591,760	676,482	293,634	49.6	337,579	49.9	298,126	50.4
							338,903	50.1
							98	100

**POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1956**

		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
A—Ottawa Valley						
Carleton.....	No.	282,630	139,935	127,541	14,549	605
	%	(100.0)	(49.5)	(45.1)	(5.2)	(0.2)
Lanark.....	No.	38,025	18,678	16,892	2,400	55
	%	(100.0)	(49.1)	(44.4)	(6.3)	(0.2)
Prescott.....	No.	26,291	14,832	10,393	1,061	5
	%	(100.0)	(56.4)	(39.5)	(4.1)	*
Renfrew.....	No.	78,245	41,242	33,750	3,180	73
	%	(100.0)	(52.7)	(43.1)	(4.1)	(0.1)
Russell.....	No.	18,994	10,791	7,513	681	9
	%	(100.0)	(56.8)	(39.6)	(3.6)	*
Sub-total.....	No.	444,185	225,478	196,089	21,871	747
	%	(100.0)	(50.8)	(44.1)	(4.9)	(0.2)
B—Upper St. Lawrence						
Dundas.....	No.	16,978	8,145	7,790	1,025	18
	%	(100.0)	(48.0)	(45.9)	(6.0)	(0.1)
Frontenac.....	No.	76,534	37,434	35,056	3,823	221
	%	(100.0)	(48.9)	(45.8)	(5.0)	(0.3)
Glengarry.....	No.	18,693	10,340	7,468	873	12
	%	(100.0)	(55.3)	(39.9)	(4.7)	(0.1)
Grenville.....	No.	20,563	9,570	9,712	1,254	27
	%	(100.0)	(46.6)	(47.2)	(6.1)	(0.1)
Leeds.....	No.	43,077	20,288	20,114	2,570	105
	%	(100.0)	(47.1)	(46.7)	(6.0)	(0.2)
Stormont.....	No.	56,452	29,081	24,919	2,400	52
	%	(100.0)	(51.5)	(44.1)	(4.3)	(0.1)
Sub-total.....	No.	232,297	114,858	105,059	11,945	435
	%	(100.0)	(49.5)	(45.2)	(5.1)	(0.2)
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	No.	676,482	340,336	301,148	33,816	1,182
	%	(100.0)	(50.3)	(44.5)	(5.0)	(0.2)

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

**RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

	1951			1956			% Change 1956/1951	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
A—Ottawa Valley								
Carleton . . No.	242,247	14,591	227,656	282,630	16,340	266,290	12.0	17.0
%	(100.0)	(6.0)	(94.0)	(100.0)	(5.8)	(94.2)		
Lanark . . No.	35,601	14,729	20,872	38,025	16,163	21,862	9.7	4.7
%	(100.0)	(41.4)	(58.6)	(100.0)	(42.5)	(57.5)		
Prescott . . No.	25,576	16,902	8,674	26,291	14,391	11,900	-14.9	37.2
%	(100.0)	(66.1)	(33.9)	(100.0)	(54.7)	(45.3)		
Renfrew . . No.	66,717	37,685	29,032	78,245	41,411	36,834	9.9	26.9
%	(100.0)	(56.5)	(43.5)	(100.0)	(52.9)	(47.1)		
Russell . . . No.	17,666	14,160	3,506	18,994	14,996	3,998	5.9	14.0
%	(100.0)	(80.2)	(19.8)	(100.0)	(78.9)	(21.1)		
Sub-total. No.	387,807	98,067	289,740	444,185	103,301	340,884	5.3	17.7
%	(100.0)	(25.3)	(74.7)	(100.0)	(23.3)	(76.7)		
B—Upper St. Lawrence								
Dundas . . No.	15,818	10,579	5,239	16,978	11,262	5,716	6.5	9.1
%	(100.0)	(66.9)	(33.1)	(100.0)	(66.3)	(33.7)		
Frontenac. No.	66,099	16,772	49,327	76,534	18,244	58,290	8.8	18.2
%	(100.0)	(25.4)	(74.6)	(100.0)	(23.8)	(76.2)		
Glengarry. No.	17,702	15,498	2,204	18,693	16,206	2,487	4.6	12.8
%	(100.0)	(87.5)	(12.5)	(100.0)	(86.7)	(13.3)		
Grenville. . No.	17,045	10,257	6,788	20,563	11,919	8,644	16.2	27.3
%	(100.0)	(60.2)	(39.8)	(100.0)	(58.0)	(42.0)		
Leeds. . . . No.	38,831	21,958	16,873	43,077	24,211	18,866	10.3	11.8
%	(100.0)	(56.5)	(43.5)	(100.0)	(56.2)	(43.8)		
Stormont . No.	48,458	20,764	27,694	56,452	13,428	43,024	-35.3	55.4
%	(100.0)	(42.9)	(57.1)	(100.0)	(23.8)	(76.2)		
Sub-total. No.	203,953	95,828	108,125	232,297	95,270	137,027	-0.6	26.7
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	No. 591,760	193,895	397,865	676,482	198,571	477,911	2.4	20.1
	% (100.0)	(32.8)	(67.2)	(100.0)	(29.4)	(70.6)		

**DETAILED RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Rural			Urban				
	Total Population	Total	Non-Farm	Total	30,000 to 99,999	10,000 to 29,999	2,500 to 9,999	1,000 to 2,499
A—Ottawa Valley								
Carleton.....	282,630	16,340	9,527	6,813	266,290	..	..	..
Lanark.....	38,025	16,163	9,534	6,629	21,862	..	..	21,862
Prescott.....	26,291	14,391	9,438	4,953	11,900	..	..	7,929
Renfrew.....	78,245	41,411	15,488	25,923	36,834	..	15,434	16,947
Russell.....	18,994	14,996	8,795	6,201	3,998	..	..	2,757
Sub-total.....	444,185	103,301	52,782	50,519	340,884	..	15,434	49,495
								9,665
B—Upper St. Lawrence								
Dundas.....	16,978	11,262	9,004	2,258	5,716	..	..	5,716
Frontenac.....	76,534	18,244	9,587	8,657	58,290	58,290	..	..
Glengarry.....	18,693	16,206	9,758	6,448	2,487	..	..	2,487
Grenville.....	20,563	11,919	6,674	5,245	8,644	..	..	4,920
Leeds.....	43,077	24,211	10,268	13,943	18,866	..	13,885	4,981
Stormont.....	56,452	13,428	8,026	5,402	43,024	..	43,024	..
Sub-total.....	232,297	95,270	53,317	41,953	137,027	58,290	56,909	9,901
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	670,482	198,571	106,099	92,472	477,911	58,290	72,343	59,396
								21,592

**POPULATION BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGE,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total	English	French	English	Neither
		Only	Only	and French	English nor French
A—Ottawa Valley					
Carleton.....	No. 242,247	163,498	12,148	65,879	722
	% (100.0)	(67.5)	(5.0)	(27.2)	(0.3)
Lanark.....	No. 35,601	34,714	29	787	71
	% (100.0)	(97.5)	(0.1)	(2.2)	(0.2)
Prescott.....	No. 25,576	3,286	11,535	10,718	37
	% (100.0)	(12.9)	(45.1)	(41.9)	(0.1)
Renfrew.....	No. 66,717	59,702	340	6,132	543
	% (100.0)	(89.5)	(0.5)	(9.2)	(0.8)
Russell.....	No. 17,666	2,830	8,864	5,947	25
	% (100.0)	(16.0)	(50.2)	(33.7)	(0.1)
Sub-total.....	No. 387,807	264,030	32,916	89,463	1,398
	% (100.0)	(68.1)	(8.5)	(23.1)	(0.3)
B—Upper St. Lawrence					
Dundas.....	No. 15,818	14,833	158	769	58
	% (100.0)	(93.8)	(1.0)	(4.8)	(0.4)
Frontenac.....	No. 66,099	63,453	62	2,492	92
	% (100.0)	(96.0)	(0.1)	(3.8)	(0.1)
Glengarry.....	No. 17,702	8,178	1,890	7,587	47
	% (100.0)	(46.2)	(10.7)	(42.8)	(0.3)
Grenville.....	No. 17,045	16,295	41	608	101
	% (100.0)	(95.6)	(0.2)	(3.6)	(0.6)
Leeds.....	No. 38,831	37,252	35	1,473	71
	% (100.0)	(95.9)	(0.1)	(3.8)	(0.2)
Stormont.....	No. 48,458	27,195	3,770	17,419	74
	% (100.0)	(56.1)	(7.8)	(35.9)	(0.2)
Sub-total.....	No. 203,953	167,206	5,956	30,348	443
	% (100.0)	(82.0)	(2.9)	(14.9)	(0.2)
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.	No. 591,760	431,236	38,872	119,811	1,841
	% (100.0)	(72.8)	(6.6)	(20.3)	(0.3)

**IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION PERIOD,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Before 1911	1911- 1920	1921- 1930	1931- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1951 ¹	Total	Per Cent of Ontario Total
A—Ottawa Valley								
Carleton.....	6,892	5,676	5,172	1,633	1,110	6,376	26,859	3.2
Lanark.....	687	432	458	144	102	574	2,397	0.3
Prescott.....	110	57	60	19	4	110	360	*
Renfrew.....	908	462	608	200	191	1,764	4,133	0.5
Russell.....	89	43	47	14	7	84	284	*
Sub-total.....	8,686	6,670	6,345	2,010	1,414	8,908	34,033	4.0
B—Upper St. Lawrence								
Dundas.....	197	124	148	47	22	378	916	0.1
Frontenac.....	1,647	1,371	1,778	562	344	1,838	7,540	0.9
Glengarry.....	144	91	116	42	19	244	656	0.1
Grenville.....	330	193	283	118	33	594	1,551	0.2
Leeds.....	923	718	672	325	195	763	3,596	0.4
Stormont.....	613	428	856	246	105	701	2,949	0.3
Sub-total.....	3,854	2,925	3,853	1,340	718	4,518	17,208	2.0
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	12,540	9,595	10,198	3,350	2,132	13,426	51,241	6.0

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

¹First five months 1951.

**NUMBER OF FAMILIES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total Families	No. of Persons in Families	Average Number of Persons per Family
A—Ottawa Valley			
Carleton.....	66,996	239,765	3.6
Lanark.....	8,959	31,848	3.6
Prescott.....	5,545	23,938	4.3
Renfrew.....	17,587	68,913	3.9
Russell.....	3,967	17,630	4.4
Sub-total.....	103,054	382,094	3.7
B—Upper St. Lawrence			
Dundas.....	4,119	15,046	3.7
Frontenac.....	17,597	63,263	3.6
Glengarry.....	3,977	16,492	4.1
Grenville.....	5,098	18,149	3.6
Leeds.....	10,295	36,349	3.5
Stormont.....	12,905	50,416	3.9
Sub-total.....	53,991	199,715	3.7
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	157,045	581,809	3.7

**FAMILIES, TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total Families	Rural			Urban	
		Total Rural	Farm	Non- Farm	Total Urban	% of Total
A—Ottawa Valley						
Carleton.....	66,996	3,824	2,145	1,679	63,172	94.3
Lanark.....	8,959	3,399	2,209	1,190	5,560	62.1
Prescott.....	5,545	3,013	1,922	1,091	2,532	45.7
Renfrew.....	17,587	8,862	3,344	5,518	8,725	49.6
Russell.....	3,967	3,097	1,726	1,371	870	21.9
Sub-total.....	103,054	22,195	11,346	10,849	80,859	78.5
B—Upper St. Lawrence						
Dundas.....	4,119	2,671	2,131	540	1,448	35.2
Frontenac.....	17,597	4,250	2,171	2,079	13,347	75.8
Glengarry.....	3,977	3,432	2,000	1,432	545	13.7
Grenville.....	5,098	2,909	1,617	1,292	2,189	42.9
Leeds.....	10,295	5,495	2,403	3,092	4,800	46.6
Stormont.....	12,905	2,986	1,760	1,226	9,919	76.9
Sub-total.....	53,991	21,743	12,082	9,661	32,248	59.7
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	157,045	43,938	23,428	20,510	113,107	72.0

**POPULATION, 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN AND NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 2, 1951**

Population 14 Years and Over ¹	LABOUR FORCE					NOT IN LABOUR FORCE					
	Total		Persons with Jobs			No Jobs & Seeking Work ²	Total	Keeping House	Retired or Voluntarily Idle		
	Number	% of 14+	Working	Not Working					At School	Other ³	
A—Ottawa Valley											
Carleton.....	180,302	102,162	56.7	100,502	762	898	78,140	52,931	11,675	9,317	4,217
Lanark.....	26,171	13,088	50.0	12,787	154	147	13,083	8,609	1,697	1,644	1,133
Prescott.....	16,884	7,991	47.3	7,659	46	286	8,893	5,933	1,276	963	721
Renfrew.....	46,990	25,801	54.9	25,267	297	237	21,068	14,969	2,914	1,834	1,351
Russell.....	11,198	5,376	48.0	5,270	46	60	5,822	3,964	863	628	367
Sub-total ..	281,545	154,418	54.8	151,485	1,305	1,628	127,006	86,406	18,425	14,386	7,789
B—Upper St. Lawrence											
Dundas.....	11,469	5,726	49.9	5,654	20	52	5,743	3,961	710	767	305
Frontenac....	49,219	26,024	52.9	25,526	227	271	23,195	14,446	2,802	2,058	3,889
Glengarry....	11,987	5,580	46.6	5,458	22	100	6,407	4,058	1,008	802	539
Grenville....	12,653	6,340	50.1	6,212	51	77	6,313	4,366	794	724	429
Leeds.....	28,954	14,056	48.5	13,796	124	136	14,898	9,229	1,897	1,749	2,023
Stormont....	33,274	17,619	53.0	17,110	139	370	15,347	10,529	2,529	1,252	1,037
Sub-total ..	147,556	75,345	51.1	73,756	583	1,006	71,903	46,589	9,740	7,352	8,222
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	429,101	229,763	53.5	225,241	1,888	2,634	198,909	132,995	28,165	21,738	16,011
Total, Ontario..	3,418,502	1,887,551	55.2	1,850,831	17,325	19,395	1,517,188	1,064,946	196,180	152,511	103,551
Eastern Ontario as % of Ontario	12.6	12.2		12.2	10.9	13.6	13.1	12.5	14.4	14.3	15.5

¹Includes "Indians on Reserves".

²Includes 424 persons in the Regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were seeking employment.

³Includes those "Permanently Unable to Work" and "Other".

LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION GROUPS, EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 2, 1951

	Total All Occupations	Proprietary and Managerial			Professional and Clerical			Agric. cultural		Other Primary		Manufacturing and Mechanical		Construction		Transportation and Communication		Commercial and Financial		Service		Labourers ²		Not in Labour force							
		Carleton	No.	%	102,024	9,688	12,238	(9.5)	26,212	(25.7)	4,909	(4.8)	134	(0.1)	9,486	(9.3)	4,581	(4.5)	6,596	(6.5)	6,521	(6.4)	16,277	(16.0)	4,207	(4.1)	1,175	(1.1)			
A—Ottawa Valley		Carleton	No.	%	102,024	9,688	12,238	(9.5)	26,212	(25.7)	4,909	(4.8)	134	(0.1)	9,486	(9.3)	4,581	(4.5)	6,596	(6.5)	6,521	(6.4)	16,277	(16.0)	4,207	(4.1)	1,175	(1.1)			
Lanark	No.	%	13,064	1,001	713	(100.0)	940	(7.6)	2,904	(5.4)	128	(22.2)	(1.0)	(18.2)	2,382	(5.4)	703	(11.7)	1,525	(5.4)	701	(6.9)	899	(10.6)	1,067	(10.1)				
Prescott	No.	%	7,969	478	475	(100.0)	606	(6.0)	3,038	(3.0)	53	(38.1)	796	(3.0)	434	(4.5)	363	(4.5)	364	(4.6)	378	(4.7)	1,074	(13.5)	277	(3.5)				
Renfrew	No.	%	25,751	1,575	1,754	(100.0)	6,11	(6.8)	1,428	(5.6)	4721	(18.3)	(2.4)	(12.7)	3,260	(5.6)	1,888	(7.3)	1,903	(4.3)	1,105	(12.4)	4,732	(10.2)	2,632	(10.5)				
Russell	No.	%	5,361	284	252	(100.0)	503	(5.3)	216	(4.7)	2,581	(4.0)	12	(48.1)	314	(4.0)	357	(5.9)	272	(5.1)	213	(4.0)	484	(5.8)	63	(9.0)				
Sub-total	No.	%	154,169	13,026	15,432	(100.0)	8,5	(8.5)	29,035	(10.0)	18,153	(18.8)	948	(11.8)	16,238	(0.6)	7,892	(10.5)	10,730	(5.1)	8,904	(7.0)	22,599	(5.8)	9,464	(6.1)	1,748	(1.1)		
B—Upper St. Lawrence		Dundas	No.	%	5,723	365	275	(100.0)	6,4	(6.4)	2,756	(4.8)	161	(2.8)	13	(48.1)	690	(2.8)	153	(0.2)	395	(12.1)	240	(2.7)	307	(6.9)	311	(5.4)			
Frontenac	No.	%	23,993	1,702	2,635	(100.0)	6,5	(6.5)	2,430	(10.1)	2,866	(9.4)	125	(11.0)	4,103	(0.5)	1,561	(15.8)	1,682	(6.0)	1,513	(6.5)	5,280	(5.8)	1,846	(20.3)	250	(7.1)		
Glengarry	No.	%	5,565	348	297	(100.0)	6,3	(6.3)	1,24	(5.3)	2,834	(2.2)	65	(2.2)	442	(50.9)	221	(1.2)	366	(7.9)	177	(4.0)	266	(6.6)	311	(11.4)				
Grenville	No.	%	6,324	470	362	(100.0)	7,4	(7.4)	373	(5.7)	1,812	(5.9)	30	(28.7)	1,136	(0.5)	368	(18.0)	594	(18.0)	297	(5.8)	439	(9.4)	395	(6.9)	48	(6.2)		
Leeds	No.	%	14,028	1,182	932	(100.0)	8,4	(8.4)	1,086	(6.7)	3,099	(7.8)	57	(22.1)	2,571	(0.4)	702	(18.3)	702	(5.0)	1,192	(8.5)	840	(6.0)	1,365	(9.7)	846	(6.0)	156	(1.1)
Stormont	No.	%	17,537	1,201	1,158	(100.0)	6,8	(6.8)	1,205	(6.6)	2,418	(6.9)	22	(13.8)	4,461	(0.1)	915	(25.4)	1,222	(5.2)	1,035	(7.0)	1,482	(5.9)	2,170	(8.5)	248	(12.4)		
Sub-total	No.	%	75,170	5,268	5,659	(100.0)	7,0	(7.5)	5,379	(7.2)	15,785	(7.5)	312	(21.0)	13,403	(0.4)	3,920	(17.8)	5,451	(5.2)	4,102	(7.2)	9,139	(5.5)	5,879	(12.2)	873	(7.8)	(1.2)	
Total Eastern Ontario Region	No.	%	29,339	18,294	21,091	(100.0)	8,0	(8.0)	34,414	(9.2)	33,938	(15.0)	1,260	(14.8)	29,641	(0.5)	11,812	(12.9)	16,181	(5.2)	13,006	(7.1)	31,738	(5.7)	15,343	(13.8)	2,621	(6.7)		
Total Ontario	No.	%	1,884,941	155,861	137,996	(100.0)	11,7	(12.2)	246,581	(11.7)	203,368	(15.9)	38,704	(14.0)	401,116	(9.2)	106,534	(12.7)	138,783	(12.9)	180,121	(12.4)	127,422	(12.0)	18,943	(11.1)				
Eastern Ontario as % of Ontario	No.	%	12,2	11,7	15,3	14.0	16.7	3.3	7,4	11.1	11.7	10.0	17.6	12.0	13.8															

¹Includes "Protective" and "Other" services but excludes "Professional" service.
²Labourers in all industries except agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining are included in this group.

³Persons who did not report an occupation.

⁴Excludes 424 persons in the Regional labour force who had never worked but were seeking employment.

Vol.—Occupation groups refer to the type of work done by workers as contrasted to the industry in which they work, shown in the following table. The occupation group, Manufacturing and Mechanical, includes only persons following occupations in which they were directly engaged in the process of manufacture and repair, and all persons were so classified, irrespective of whether they were employed by manufacturing firms or by mining, construction or transportation, etc., companies. On the other hand, the industry group, Manufacturing, includes all persons employed by manufacturing firms whether they were engaged in the processes of production, the sale or transport of the product, or in clerical or other occupations associated with the industry.

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 2, 1951

		Total Labour Force	Fishing and Trapping	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Communication	Transportation and Service	Not Stated
A—Ottawa Valley										
Carleton	No.	102,024	4,957	97	30	90	10,941	1,311	5,832	13,880
	%	(100.0)	(4.9)	(0.1)	*	(0.1)	(10.7)	(1.3)	(5.7)	(13.6)
Lanark	No.	13,064	2,905	77	1	42	3,394	238	976	1,455
	%	(100.0)	(22.2)	(0.6)	*	(0.3)	(26.0)	(1.8)	(7.5)	(11.1)
Prescott	No.	7,969	3,037	17	1	36	1,703	66	652	369
	%	(100.0)	(38.1)	(0.2)	*	(0.5)	(21.4)	(0.8)	(8.2)	(4.6)
Renfrew	No.	25,751	4,729	703	13	138	5,177	840	2,095	1,107
	%	(100.0)	(18.4)	(2.7)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(20.1)	(3.3)	(8.1)	(4.3)
Russell	No.	5,361	2,586	10	1	9	403	21	682	189
	%	(100.0)	(48.3)	(0.2)	*	(0.2)	(7.5)	(0.4)	(12.7)	(3.5)
Sub-total	No.	154,169	18,214	904	46	315	21,618	2,476	10,416	8,952
	%	(100.0)	(11.8)	(0.6)	*	(0.2)	(14.0)	(1.6)	(6.8)	(5.8)
B—Upper St. Lawrence										
Dundas	No.	5,723	2,779	4	1	1	983	68	248	307
	%	(100.0)	(48.6)	(0.1)	*	*	(17.2)	(1.2)	(4.3)	(5.4)
Frontenac	No.	25,993	2,846	63	21	75	6,917	254	1,859	1,257
	%	(100.0)	(11.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(23.1)	(1.0)	(7.2)	(4.8)
Glengarry	No.	5,565	2,862	46	15	4	631	47	386	285
	%	(100.0)	(51.4)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(11.4)	(0.9)	(6.9)	(5.1)
Grenville	No.	6,324	1,795	51	1	5	1,545	47	471	555
	%	(100.0)	(28.4)	(0.8)	*	(0.1)	(24.4)	(0.7)	(7.4)	(8.8)
Leeds	No.	14,028	3,057	7	26	26	3,713	139	997	1,029
	%	(100.0)	(21.8)	*	(0.2)	(0.2)	(26.5)	(1.0)	(7.1)	(7.3)
Stormont	No.	17,537	2,426	23	..	41	7,627	105	1,082	2,006
	%	(100.0)	(13.8)	(0.1)	..	(0.2)	(43.5)	(0.6)	(6.2)	(5.8)
Sub-total	No.	75,170	15,765	194	64	152	20,516	660	5,043	4,439
	%	(100.0)	(21.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(27.3)	(0.9)	(6.7)	(5.9)
Total, Eastern Ontario Region . . . No.		229,339 ²	33,979	1,098	110	467	42,134	3,136	15,459	13,391
	%	(100.0)	(14.8)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(18.4)	(1.4)	(6.7)	(5.8)
Total, Ontario	No.	1,884,941	201,482	23,030	2,259	30,653	615,358	30,704	127,494	127,421
Eastern Ontario as % of Ontario . . . %		12.2	16.9	4.8	4.9	1.5	6.8	10.2	12.1	10.5
										10.4
										21.8

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

¹Persons who did not report an industry.

²Excludes 424 persons in the Regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were seeking employment.

Note.—See note to preceding table.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1959**

(1949 = 100)

	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A—Ottawa Valley													
1949.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1951.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955.....	108.5	102.6	103.5	102.9	104.9	108.8	110.9	111.6	112.8	112.2	110.8	110.8	110.2
1956.....	115.5	109.1	109.0	110.7	112.8	116.0	120.0	120.1	121.3	119.6	119.2	115.2	112.8
1957.....	115.1	111.3	112.4	113.1	113.1	116.2	117.7	118.5	118.8	118.8	116.2	113.5	111.1
1958.....	105.2	109.0	101.0	100.7	107.9	105.2	108.3	107.3	105.9	106.8	105.8	103.9	101.0
1959.....	104.3	99.5	100.3	101.1	101.8	104.4	107.5	108.0	108.3	106.8	106.4	104.4	103.3
B—Upper St. Lawrence													
1949.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1951.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	108.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	103.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955.....	118.8	113.2	113.0	114.8	115.5	117.2	118.9	119.3	121.6	120.5	123.7	124.5	123.8
1956.....	123.3	121.6	121.5	121.7	122.6	123.0	126.5	127.2	127.3	120.9	123.1	122.3	122.0
1957.....	118.0	121.0	120.3	119.5	119.0	118.8	118.6	119.2	119.2	118.6	109.4	117.5	115.3
1958.....	113.7	112.7	113.2	113.4	113.0	114.2	114.0	114.9	116.1	114.9	113.2	112.7	111.9
1959.....	110.8	110.7	110.8	111.4	112.0	112.2	112.7	112.0	111.3	110.2	110.1	109.4	107.1
Eastern Ontario Region													
1949.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1951.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	104.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955.....	113.6	107.8	108.1	108.7	110.2	112.9	114.8	115.4	117.1	116.2	117.1	117.5	116.8
1956.....	119.3	115.2	115.1	116.1	117.6	119.4	123.2	123.6	124.2	120.2	121.1	118.6	117.3
1957.....	116.5	116.0	116.2	116.2	116.0	117.5	118.1	118.8	119.0	118.7	112.9	115.4	113.1
1958.....	109.2	110.8	107.1	107.1	107.9	109.8	111.2	111.1	110.0	110.9	109.6	108.4	106.5
1959.....	107.6	105.2	105.6	106.3	107.0	108.4	110.1	110.0	109.8	108.5	108.2	106.9	105.2

**INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES,
OTTAWA-HULL METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1959**

(1949 = 100)

	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1951.....	108.4	108.0	105.1	104.0	105.0	106.8	109.0	110.4	110.2	110.0	110.1	111.4	110.5
1952....	108.9	110.0	106.6	106.1	106.1	107.1	108.1	109.3	110.0	110.3	109.9	111.1	111.6
1953.....	109.2	107.8	107.0	108.0	108.2	109.0	109.9	109.7	110.4	110.2	110.1	110.6	109.2
1954.....	109.9	105.2	104.7	105.3	106.5	110.1	112.1	112.6	113.2	112.0	112.8	113.1	111.1
1955.....	114.0	109.4	107.4	108.5	110.3	113.9	115.7	116.5	117.1	117.8	117.5	117.6	115.7
1956.....	119.6	112.7	113.4	114.5	116.0	119.5	122.1	123.4	123.3	122.9	123.5	123.6	120.5
1957.....	120.3	115.7	115.5	116.7	119.1	121.6	122.4	123.0	122.7	122.2	122.9	122.1	119.9
1958.....	121.2	114.4	113.8	115.6	117.6	120.7	123.0	123.2	124.8	125.9	125.4	125.9	123.7
1959.....	124.9	118.8	118.6	118.8	121.0	125.2	127.0	126.7	128.3	130.2	129.8	127.9	126.1

**INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY,
OTTAWA-HULL METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1959**

(1949 = 100)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Industrial Composite.....	108.4	108.9	109.2	109.9	114.0	119.6	120.3	121.2	124.9
Manufacturing.....	106.7	106.6	111.7	107.7	111.8	115.4	109.9	103.6	103.8
Pulp and Paper Mills..	106.2	107.0	113.7	117.4	119.9	125.5	117.0	109.3	113.0
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries....	109.2	108.4	105.6	107.7	110.0	112.0	114.9	111.8	109.4
Iron and Steel Products	89.7	83.8	84.1	66.4	63.0	60.1	57.1	57.2	57.4
Construction.....	117.2	114.4	106.2	119.0	119.3	125.1	135.5	142.3	152.7
Trade.....	104.0	106.5	107.3	105.9	109.6	119.6	124.4	125.2	128.2
Retail.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	120.0	119.3	121.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate.....	103.2	103.4	100.6	104.3	107.9	111.4	114.2	118.4	121.4
Service.....	103.8	101.6	99.4	100.3	105.5	106.4	104.2	121.0	131.1

n.a.—Not available.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1959**

(1949 = 100)

	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A—Ottawa Valley													
1949.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1951.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955.....	162.6	151.0	153.1	153.1	157.0	161.4	167.3	167.4	169.7	169.1	168.0	168.0	165.7
1956.....	179.9	166.0	167.3	168.5	175.8	178.4	187.0	187.7	191.6	190.7	189.7	182.9	172.7
1957.....	188.6	179.2	182.7	183.1	189.2	188.1	191.5	194.5	197.1	198.4	193.4	189.1	182.8
1958.....	176.1	186.3	165.9	168.9	172.0	175.9	181.5	180.5	177.8	179.8	179.8	178.1	167.2
1959.....	184.1	172.2	173.6	175.2	176.9	183.5	188.2	190.5	191.5	193.7	191.5	190.0	182.7
B—Upper St. Lawrence													
1949.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1951.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	128.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955.....	173.3	161.7	161.9	168.1	168.7	169.1	172.6	174.1	178.7	181.0	183.4	186.4	173.5
1956.....	189.5	182.4	183.5	178.5	185.2	187.5	193.3	195.4	199.8	193.9	196.8	194.0	184.0
1957.....	194.3	195.4	195.0	195.2	194.1	194.6	193.8	195.7	199.9	199.4	185.6	197.4	185.0
1958.....	194.4	188.5	189.8	191.2	190.7	194.2	195.8	200.1	200.0	198.9	198.2	197.6	188.0
1959.....	198.5	192.8	192.8	195.9	197.3	197.6	200.4	198.4	201.7	202.1	203.5	205.1	194.1
Eastern Ontario Region													
1949.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1951.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	127.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955.....	168.0	156.4	157.6	160.6	162.9	165.3	170.0	170.8	174.2	175.1	175.7	177.3	169.6
1956.....	184.7	174.3	175.5	173.6	180.6	183.0	190.1	191.6	195.7	192.3	193.3	188.5	178.4
1957.....	191.4	187.4	188.9	189.2	188.5	191.4	192.7	195.1	198.5	198.9	189.5	193.2	183.9
1958.....	185.7	187.4	178.4	180.6	181.8	185.5	189.0	190.7	189.4	189.8	189.5	188.4	178.1
1959.....	191.6	183.0	183.7	186.1	187.6	190.0	194.6	194.6	196.8	198.1	197.8	197.9	188.7

**INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS, ALL INDUSTRIES,
OTTAWA-HULL METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1959**

(1949 = 100)

	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1951.....	124.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952.....	135.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1953.....	143.7	139.4	139.6	140.0	140.4	143.8	144.8	145.6	147.7	146.8	147.4	146.1	142.7
1954.....	152.0	143.9	143.7	144.3	146.4	151.0	155.5	157.7	158.4	155.7	157.6	156.5	153.7
1955.....	163.5	154.9	152.7	153.4	156.3	161.9	165.4	166.9	170.1	171.3	171.8	171.0	165.7
1956.....	178.3	165.4	167.6	166.9	171.2	178.6	183.4	186.2	187.6	186.9	187.6	184.5	173.6
1957.....	187.1	176.0	176.9	178.3	181.6	189.4	191.8	195.9	194.8	194.4	193.4	191.3	181.3
1958.....	198.3	183.5	182.8	186.2	190.2	197.8	203.0	204.3	206.7	208.8	208.5	209.3	198.3
1959.....	215.0	201.8	202.3	200.6	207.6	216.3	219.0	220.6	223.8	228.2	226.0	221.9	211.9

**AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, MANUFACTURING,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1959**

	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

A—Ottawa Valley

1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.73	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.53	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.10	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.78	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	60.23	59.13	59.42	59.76	60.10	60.56	60.55	60.21	60.39	60.52	60.85	60.89	60.35
1956.....	62.53	61.10	61.58	61.11	62.53	61.71	62.54	62.71	63.43	63.99	63.87	64.02	61.74
1957.....	65.97	64.95	65.53	65.26	65.13	65.20	65.47	66.01	66.70	67.18	66.93	67.02	66.24
1958.....	66.64	68.74	65.11	66.53	66.50	66.32	66.48	66.70	66.34	66.49	67.19	67.76	65.47
1959.....	69.79	68.45	68.43	68.53	68.69	69.50	69.28	69.77	69.91	71.73	71.22	71.98	70.00

B—Upper St. Lawrence

1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.49	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.44	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.28	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.60	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	62.52	61.28	61.42	62.79	62.57	61.89	62.26	62.60	63.06	64.45	63.58	64.23	60.14
1956.....	65.84	64.35	64.76	62.91	64.84	65.20	65.40	65.75	67.20	68.67	68.47	67.96	64.61
1957.....	70.46	69.21	69.47	69.98	69.82	70.09	69.95	70.27	71.75	71.95	72.61	71.85	68.61
1958.....	73.13	71.57	71.72	72.10	72.18	72.72	73.46	74.48	73.65	74.04	74.85	75.00	71.81
1959.....	76.55	74.43	74.41	75.13	75.28	75.28	76.01	75.71	77.45	78.34	79.00	80.12	77.41

Eastern Ontario Region

1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.59	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.97	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.72	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.18	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	61.36	60.23	60.46	61.32	61.37	60.74	61.41	61.42	61.74	62.50	62.26	62.62	60.24
1956.....	64.20	62.77	63.22	62.04	63.71	63.47	63.98	64.24	65.32	66.30	66.16	66.00	63.20
1957.....	68.19	67.12	67.52	67.63	67.49	67.62	67.66	68.09	69.16	69.50	69.62	69.41	67.42
1958.....	70.05	70.14	68.63	69.51	69.50	69.68	70.09	70.75	70.21	70.45	71.20	71.57	68.85
1959.....	73.31	71.64	71.61	72.03	72.19	72.53	72.76	72.83	73.78	75.13	75.22	76.19	73.81

**AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, ALL INDUSTRIES,
OTTAWA-HULL METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1959**

	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1951.....	45.01	41.12	42.80	43.13	43.36	44.22	45.32	45.93	46.57	46.73	47.09	47.02	46.85
1952.....	48.75	45.28	47.82	48.64	48.74	48.42	48.90	49.26	49.48	49.15	49.30	49.85	50.10
1953.....	51.75	50.86	51.33	51.14	51.29	51.88	51.70	52.17	52.55	52.33	52.61	51.88	51.16
1954.....	54.41	53.70	53.90	53.81	53.97	53.82	54.65	55.23	55.16	54.76	55.00	54.44	54.44
1955.....	56.40	55.72	55.94	55.60	55.74	55.91	56.25	56.37	57.10	57.15	57.51	57.18	56.32
1956.....	58.60	57.70	58.13	57.32	58.02	58.80	59.07	59.34	59.81	59.75	59.71	58.76	56.76
1957.....	61.24	59.90	60.34	60.17	60.06	61.38	61.70	62.73	62.50	62.71	62.04	61.73	59.58
1958.....	64.50	63.20	63.30	63.50	63.76	64.61	65.09	65.40	65.33	65.40	65.55	65.56	63.24
1959.....	67.87	67.00	67.24	66.56	67.64	68.12	67.99	68.65	68.80	69.08	68.65	68.42	66.30

**AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES BY INDUSTRY,
OTTAWA-HULL METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1959**

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Industrial Composite	45.01	48.75	51.75	54.41	56.40	58.60	61.24	64.50	67.87
Manufacturing	50.85	54.64	58.34	61.54	63.75	67.11	70.18	73.86	77.94
Pulp and Paper Mills	66.42	69.06	71.23	72.61	75.41	80.65	81.20	85.67	88.90
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	50.34	54.87	59.59	63.34	66.06	69.61	73.42	76.32	80.96
Iron and Steel Products	49.55	53.11	58.17	59.87	64.20	66.66	68.98	73.27	75.82
Construction	45.78	49.90	52.12	55.53	58.31	60.30	63.80	67.22	71.96
Trade	36.89	39.77	42.26	44.25	45.49	47.24	49.19	52.42	55.53
Retail	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44.68	47.16	48.87
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	47.49	51.81	54.12	55.72	57.84	61.18	64.73	67.35	69.52
Service	27.62	30.46	32.22	36.54	39.27	38.82	39.82	46.55	49.50

n.a.—Not available.

**ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1959**

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	% Change 1959/1951
<i>Total</i> (Millions of Dollars)									
594 659 710 752 798 859 969 1,036 1,108 86.5									
<i>Per Capita</i> (Dollars)									
1,004 1,084 1,131 1,167 1,203 1,270 1,387 1,444 1,506 50.0									

**ESTIMATED PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1959**

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	% Change 1959/1951
<i>Total</i> (Millions of Dollars)									
553 607 652 691 735 784 881 952 1,007 82.1									
<i>Per Capita</i> (Dollars)									
935 998 1,039 1,072 1,108 1,159 1,261 1,327 1,369 46.4									

**TAXPAYERS, INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951, 1957 AND 1958**

	Number of Taxpayers			Total Income of Taxpayers			Average Income per Taxpayer				
	1951	1957	1958	1951	1957	1958	% Change 1958/1951	1951	1957	1958	
(Thousands of Dollars)											
A—Ottawa Valley											
Carleton.....	67,690	97,531	100,867	213,796	387,574	424,832	98.7	3,158	3,974	4,212	33.4
Ottawa.....	64,780	92,037	96,773	205,574	368,679	410,031	99.5	3,173	4,006	4,237	33.5
Lanark.....	5,420	7,900	7,813	16,199	26,706	27,382	69.0	2,989	3,381	3,505	17.3
Prescott.....	1,980	3,425	3,006	6,174	12,561	11,123	80.2	3,118	3,667	3,700	18.7
Renfrew.....	9,180	13,854	15,165	26,493	48,744	56,805	114.4	2,886	3,518	3,746	29.8
Pembroke.....	3,030	4,556	4,871	8,940	15,507	17,741	98.4	2,950	3,404	3,642	23.5
Russell.....	850	2,051	2,222	2,307	6,527	7,700	233.8	2,714	3,182	3,465	27.7
Sub-total.....	85,120	124,761	129,073	261,969	482,112	527,842	99.2	3,113	3,864	4,089	31.4
B—Upper St. Lawrence											
Dundas.....	1,460	2,423	2,861	4,412	9,203	10,976	148.8	3,022	3,798	3,836	26.9
Frontenac.....	13,780	21,912	21,638	41,340	80,828	82,587	99.8	3,000	3,689	3,817	27.2
Kingston.....	12,280	16,693	17,293	37,082	62,426	66,992	80.7	3,020	3,740	3,874	28.3
Glengarry.....	820	949	1,570	2,342	3,686	5,007	113.8	2,856	3,884	3,189	11.7
Grenville.....	2,360	3,460	4,148	7,026	12,715	14,753	110.0	2,977	3,675	3,557	19.5
Leeds.....	6,570	10,786	10,202	19,640	39,860	39,022	98.7	2,989	3,696	3,825	28.0
Brockville.....	3,850	6,359	6,306	12,176	24,876	25,526	109.6	3,163	3,912	4,048	28.0
Stormont.....	9,740	15,517	13,134	28,738	59,109	51,235	78.3	2,951	3,809	3,901	32.2
Cornwall.....	8,470	13,801	11,464	25,228	52,650	44,777	77.5	2,979	3,815	3,906	31.1
Sub-total.....	34,730	55,047	53,553	103,498	205,401	203,580	96.7	2,980	3,731	3,801	27.6
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.	119,850	179,808	182,626	368,467	687,513	731,422	98.5	3,074	3,824	4,005	30.3
Total, Ontario.....	1,249,960	1,728,585	1,734,782	3,954,180	6,788,443	7,141,478	80.6	3,163	3,927	4,117	30.2
Eastern Ontario as % of Ontario...	9.6	10.4	10.5	9.3	10.1	10.2		97.2	97.4	97.3	

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1958**

	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949	4	2,762	7,176	15,910	34,369
1951	4	3,099	10,057	22,395	52,273
1956	3	3,166	12,836	26,566	55,535
1957	3	3,041	12,660	23,860	52,438
1958	3	2,918	12,845	25,983	52,349

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

²Figures for 1949 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE SAWMILL INDUSTRY,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1958**

	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949	263	1,246	1,733	3,943	7,992
1951	233	1,436	2,405	5,943	11,587
1956	186	1,131	2,438	4,624	10,777
1957	178	1,031	2,402	4,297	10,394
1958	160	869	1,896	3,584	8,945

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change commencing with 1956.

²Figures for 1949 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE OTHER WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1958**

	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and	Net Value	Selling Value
			Wages (\$000's)	of Products ¹ (\$000's)	of Factory Shipments ² (\$000's)
	No.	No.			
1949	128	2,106	3,798	5,419	12,563
1951	137	2,305	4,701	6,989	14,861
1956	165	2,659	7,002	10,291	22,598
1957	165	2,507	7,111	10,595	22,526
1958	147	2,263	6,676	9,685	20,395

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

²Figures for 1949 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

**TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1953 TO 1958**

		1953		1956	
		Volume Shipped or Used	Value	Volume Shipped or Used	Value
			\$		\$
<i>Metallics</i>					
Calcium	lbs.	1	1	394,900	515,305
Magnesium	lbs.	n.a.	5,295,840 ²	14,639,734	4,543,202
Total			5,295,840		5,058,507
<i>Non-Metallics</i>					
Feldspar	tons	1,214	14,210	..	..
Graphite	tons	3,466	366,528	..	..
Mica	lbs.	384,515	7,687	46,527	635
Mineral Waters	gals.	300	150	2,000	1,700
Quartz	tons	20,350	91,222	..	..
Total			479,797		2,335
<i>Structural Materials</i>					
Clay Products ³	..	584,921	..	810,438	
Lime	tons	33,379	346,110	9,371	136,289
Sand and Gravel ⁴	tons	3,588,698	2,209,407	8,048,838	4,328,401
Stone:					
Granite and Trap	tons	2,000	27,000	3,518	47,516
Limestone ⁴	tons	897,569	1,332,878	3,286,500	4,254,465
Marble	tons	499	4,236	10	170
Sandstone	tons	2,499	33,479	2,400	31,600
Total			4,538,031		9,608,879
Total, Eastern Ontario Region			10,313,668		14,669,721

**TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1953 TO 1958—continued**

	1957		1958		Eastern Ontario as % of Ontario Total	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	Volume	Value
		\$		\$		
<i>Metallics</i>						
Calcium.....lbs.	221,225	282,378	25,227	31,256	100.0	100.0
Magnesium.....lbs.	15,184,373	4,767,043	9,087,362	2,747,755	100.0	100.0
Total.....		5,049,421		2,779,011		0.4
<i>Non-Metallics</i>						
Feldspar.....tons	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graphite.....tons	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mica.....lbs.	74,429	2,332	17,590	736	71.6	34.9
Mineral Waters....gals.	2,500	2,012	2,433	1,946	100.0	100.0
Quartz.....tons	..	..	1	6,220	*	0.9
Total.....		4,344		8,902		*
<i>Structural Materials</i>						
Clay Products ³.....	..	766,163	..	905,846	..	4.0
Lime.....tons	11,480	179,679	12,104	196,420	1.2	1.6
Sand and Gravel ⁴....tons	8,855,753	4,946,829	7,891,574	4,233,889	11.7	10.6
<i>Stone:</i>						
Granite and Trap. tons	1,821	27,306	557	8,338	0.1	0.7
Limestone ⁴.....tons	4,857,914	6,495,465	2,096,496	3,350,458	13.8	18.1
Marble.....tons	4,090	2,333	..	..	..	..
Sandstone.....tons	4,600	39,500	860	16,800	3.1	3.0
Total.....		12,457,275		8,711,751		6.6
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....		17,511,040		11,499,664		1.5

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

n.a.—Not available.

¹Included with magnesium.

²Includes calcium.

³Includes brick and drain tile.

⁴Estimated.

**MINERAL PRODUCTION BY SUB-REGIONS
IN EASTERN ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS 1953 TO 1958**

	1953		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	Volume Shipped or Used	Value
A—Ottawa Valley		\$		\$
<i>Metallics</i>				
Calcium.....lbs.	1	1	394,900	515,305
Magnesium.....lbs.	n.a.	5,295,840 ²	14,639,734	4,543,202
Total.....		5,295,840		5,058,507
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
Feldspar.....tons	955	11,620	..	..
Graphite.....tons	3,466	366,528	..	..
Mica.....lbs.	368,824	7,141	46,527	635
Mineral Waters.....gals.	300	150	2,000	1,700
Quartz.....tons	350	1,222	..	..
Total.....		386,661		2,335
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Clay Products ³.....	..	584,921	..	810,438
Lime.....tons	33,379	346,110	9,371	136,289
Sand and Gravel ⁴.....tons	1,746,325	879,378	4,356,513	2,341,294
Stone:				
Limestone ⁴.....tons	667,659	943,560	917,166	1,271,168
Sandstone.....tons	2,499	33,479	2,400	31,600
Total.....		2,787,448		4,590,789
Total, Ottawa Valley.....		8,469,949		9,651,631
1957				
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	Volume Shipped or Used	Value
<i>Metallics</i>		\$		\$
Calcium.....lbs.	221,225	282,378	25,227	31,256
Magnesium.....lbs.	15,184,373	4,767,043	9,087,362	2,747,755
Total.....		5,049,421		2,779,011
<i>Non-Metallics</i>				
Feldspar.....tons	..	..	..	..
Graphite.....tons	..	..	..	..
Mica.....lbs.	74,429	2,332	17,203	496
Mineral Waters.....gals.	2,500	2,012	2,433	1,946
Quartz.....tons	..	..	..	..
Total.....		4,344		2,442
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Clay Products ³.....	..	766,163	..	905,846
Lime.....tons	11,480	179,679	12,104	196,420
Sand and Gravel ⁴.....tons	4,535,796	2,215,692	4,329,604	1,903,539
Stone:				
Limestone ⁴.....tons	1,131,404	1,679,193	1,257,726	2,095,172
Sandstone.....tons	4,600	39,500	860	16,800
Total.....		4,880,227		5,117,777
Total, Ottawa Valley.....		9,933,992		7,899,230

**MINERAL PRODUCTION BY SUB-REGIONS
IN EASTERN ONTARIO, SELECTED YEARS 1953 TO 1958—continued**

	1953		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value	Volume Shipped or Used	Value
B—Upper St. Lawrence				
<i>Non-Metallics</i>		\$		\$
Feldspar tons	259	2,590	..	..
Mica lbs.	15,691	546	..	..
Quartz tons	20,000	90,000	..	..
Total		93,136		..
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Sand and Gravel ⁴ tons	1,842,373	1,330,029	3,692,325	1,987,107
Stone:				
Granite and Trap tons	2,000	27,000	3,518	47,516
Limestone ⁴ tons	229,910	389,318	2,369,334	2,983,297
Marble tons	499	4,236	10	170
Total		1,750,583		5,018,090
Total, Upper St. Lawrence		<u>1,843,719</u>		<u>5,018,090</u>
<i>Non-Metallics</i>		\$		\$
Feldspar tons	..	..	..	..
Mica lbs.	..	..	387	240
Quartz tons	..	..	1	6,220
Total . . . . .		..		6,460
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Sand and Gravel ⁴ tons	4,319,957	2,731,137	3,561,970	2,330,350
Stones:				
Granite and Trap tons	1,821	27,306	557	8,338
Limestone ⁴ tons	3,726,510	4,816,272	838,770	1,255,286
Marble tons	4,090	2,333	..	..
Total		7,577,048		3,593,974
Total, Upper St. Lawrence		<u>7,577,048</u>		<u>3,600,434</u>

n.a.—Not available.

¹Included with magnesium.

²Includes calcium.

³Includes brick and drain tile.

⁴Estimated.

**NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

	Total Number of Farms		Total Area of Farms		Average Area per Farm (Acres)
	Number	% of Ontario Total	Area (Acres)	% of Ontario Total	
A—Ottawa Valley					
Carleton.....1951	3,104	2.1	473,644	2.3	152.6
	1956	2,743	444,509	2.2	162.1
Lanark.....1951	2,170	1.4	529,069	2.5	243.8
	1956	2,183	516,081	2.6	236.4
Prescott.....1951	2,176	1.5	271,068	1.3	124.6
	1956	1,900	256,580	1.3	135.0
Renfrew.....1951	3,575	2.4	828,056	4.0	231.6
	1956	3,200	743,272	3.7	232.3
Russell.....1951	1,770	1.2	208,927	1.0	118.0
	1956	1,650	206,898	1.0	125.4
Sub-total...1951	12,795	8.5	2,310,764	11.1	180.6
	1956	11,676	2,167,340	10.9	185.6
B—Upper St. Lawrence					
Dundas.....1951	1,881	1.3	226,963	1.1	120.7
	1956	1,801	220,465	1.1	122.4
Frontenac....1951	2,262	1.5	502,907	2.4	222.3
	1956	2,063	455,704	2.3	220.9
Glengarry....1951	1,913	1.3	264,383	1.3	138.2
	1956	1,887	269,727	1.4	142.9
Grenville.....1951	1,499	1.0	227,642	1.1	151.9
	1956	1,439	215,661	1.1	149.9
Leeds.....1951	2,380	1.6	426,616	2.0	179.3
	1956	2,246	411,507	2.1	183.2
Stormont.....1951	1,908	1.3	232,522	1.1	121.9
	1956	1,686	216,392	1.1	128.3
Sub-total...1951	11,843	7.9	1,881,033	9.0	158.8
	1956	11,122	1,789,456	9.0	160.9
Total, Eastern 1951	24,638	16.4	4,191,797	20.1	170.1
Ontario Region 1956	22,798	16.2	3,956,796	19.9	173.6

**FARM HOLDINGS¹ CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

		Total Number of Farms	1-69 Acres	70-129 Acres	130-239 Acres	240-399 Acres	400-759 Acres	760 Acres and Over
A—Ottawa Valley								
Carleton.....	1951	No.	3,104	560	1,061	968	382	124
		%	(100.0)	(18.0)	(34.2)	(31.2)	(12.3)	(4.0)
	1956	No.	2,743	800	1,120	679	116	24
		%	(100.0)	(29.2)	(40.8)	(24.8)	(4.2)	(0.9)
Lanark.....	1951	No.	2,170	93	442	770	543	292
		%	(100.0)	(4.3)	(20.4)	(35.5)	(25.0)	(13.4)
	1956	No.	2,183	1,021	824	305	30	3
		%	(100.0)	(46.8)	(37.7)	(14.0)	(1.4)	(0.1)
Prescott.....	1951	No.	2,176	342	1,009	703	107	15
		%	(100.0)	(15.7)	(46.4)	(32.3)	(4.9)	(0.7)
	1956	No.	1,900	376	963	503	55	3
		%	(100.0)	(19.8)	(50.7)	(26.5)	(2.9)	(0.1)
Renfrew.....	1951	No.	3,575	226	760	1,313	819	404
		%	(100.0)	(6.3)	(21.3)	(36.7)	(22.9)	(11.3)
	1956	No.	3,200	1,289	1,315	494	89	13
		%	(100.0)	(40.3)	(41.1)	(15.4)	(2.8)	(0.4)
Russell.....	1951	No.	1,770	361	833	483	81	12
		%	(100.0)	(20.4)	(47.0)	(27.3)	(4.6)	(0.7)
	1956	No.	1,650	451	792	373	34	..
		%	(100.0)	(27.3)	(48.0)	(22.6)	(2.1)	..
Sub-total.....	1951	No.	12,795	1,582	4,105	4,237	1,932	847
		%	(100.0)	(12.4)	(32.1)	(33.1)	(15.1)	(9.2)
	1956	No.	11,676	3,937	5,014	2,354	324	43
		%	(100.0)	(33.7)	(42.9)	(20.2)	(2.8)	(0.7)
B—Upper St. Lawrence								
Dundas.....	1951	No.	1,881	362	896	504	98	20
		%	(100.0)	(19.2)	(47.6)	(26.8)	(5.2)	(1.1)
	1956	No.	1,801	563	852	339	42	5
		%	(100.0)	(31.3)	(47.3)	(18.8)	(2.3)	(0.3)
Frontenac.....	1951	No.	2,262	232	556	776	428	225
		%	(100.0)	(10.3)	(24.6)	(34.3)	(18.9)	(9.9)
	1956	No.	2,063	1,063	607	307	68	14
		%	(100.0)	(51.5)	(29.4)	(14.9)	(3.3)	(0.2)
Glengarry.....	1951	No.	1,913	192	895	650	158	18
		%	(100.0)	(10.0)	(46.8)	(34.0)	(8.3)	(0.9)
	1956	No.	1,887	713	811	324	37	2
		%	(100.0)	(37.8)	(43.0)	(17.2)	(1.9)	(0.1)
Grenville.....	1951	No.	1,499	234	558	472	176	59
		%	(100.0)	(15.6)	(37.2)	(31.5)	(11.8)	(3.9)
	1956	No.	1,439	696	525	192	22	4
		%	(100.0)	(48.4)	(36.5)	(13.3)	(1.5)	(0.3)
Leeds.....	1951	No.	2,380	263	649	949	373	140
		%	(100.0)	(11.0)	(27.3)	(39.9)	(15.7)	(5.9)
	1956	No.	2,246	1,188	800	226	28	4
		%	(100.0)	(52.9)	(35.6)	(10.1)	(1.2)	(0.2)
Stormont.....	1951	No.	1,908	373	845	559	115	16
		%	(100.0)	(19.6)	(44.3)	(29.3)	(6.0)	(0.8)
	1956	No.	1,686	723	681	243	36	3
		%	(100.0)	(42.9)	(40.4)	(14.4)	(2.1)	(0.2)
Sub-total.....	1951	No.	11,843	1,656	4,399	3,910	1,348	478
		%	(100.0)	(14.0)	(37.2)	(33.0)	(11.4)	(9.2)
	1956	No.	11,122	4,946	4,276	1,631	233	32
		%	(100.0)	(44.5)	(38.4)	(14.7)	(2.1)	(0.3)
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.	1951	No.	24,638	3,238	8,504	8,147	3,280	1,325
		%	(100.0)	(13.1)	(34.5)	(33.1)	(13.3)	(5.4)
	1956	No.	22,798	8,883	9,290	3,985	557	75
		%	(100.0)	(39.0)	(40.8)	(17.5)	(2.4)	(0.3)

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

¹Definition of "farm" changed, as of 1951 Census, to include holdings of three acres or more in size, or from one to three acres in size with agricultural production in 1950 valued at \$250 or more.

**VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVESTOCK,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951**

	<u>Value of Land and Buildings</u>	<u>Value of Implements and Machinery¹</u>	<u>Value of Livestock²</u>	<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Total Value as % of Ontario</u>
A—Ottawa Valley					
Carleton....(\$000's)	28,435	8,594	16,935	53,964	2.1
%	(52.7)	(15.9)	(31.4)	(100.0)	
Lanark....(\$000's)	11,838	5,026	11,278	28,142	1.1
%	(42.1)	(17.8)	(40.1)	(100.0)	
Prescott....(\$000's)	14,344	4,297	9,748	28,389	1.1
%	(50.5)	(15.1)	(34.4)	(100.0)	
Renfrew....(\$000's)	20,710	8,461	15,933	45,104	1.8
%	(45.9)	(18.8)	(35.3)	(100.0)	
Russell....(\$000's)	11,810	3,996	8,617	24,423	1.0
%	(48.3)	(16.4)	(35.3)	(100.0)	
Sub-total. (\$000's)	87,137	30,374	62,511	180,022	7.1
%	(48.4)	(16.9)	(34.7)	(100.0)	
B—Upper St. Lawrence					
Dundas....(\$000's)	13,234	4,980	10,235	28,449	1.1
%	(46.5)	(17.5)	(36.0)	(100.0)	
Frontenac . . (\$000's)	14,566	5,056	9,741	29,363	1.2
%	(49.6)	(17.2)	(33.2)	(100.0)	
Glengarry . . (\$000's)	11,490	4,161	9,221	24,872	1.0
%	(46.2)	(16.7)	(37.1)	(100.0)	
Grenville . . . (\$000's)	9,442	3,223	5,958	18,623	0.7
%	(50.7)	(17.3)	(32.0)	(100.0)	
Leeds.....(\$000's)	13,954	5,860	12,001	31,815	1.2
%	(43.9)	(18.4)	(37.7)	(100.0)	
Stormont... (\$000's)	11,430	4,056	9,137	24,623	1.0
%	(46.4)	(16.5)	(37.1)	(100.0)	
Sub-total. (\$000's)	74,116	27,336	56,293	157,745	6.2
%	(47.0)	(17.3)	(35.7)	(100.0)	
Total, Eastern Ontario Region....(\$000's)	161,253	57,710	118,804	337,767	13.3
%	(47.7)	(17.1)	(35.2)	(100.0)	

¹Includes value of automobiles.

²Includes value of bees and poultry.

TENURE OF OCCUPIED FARMS,

EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956

		Total Number of Farms	Operated by Owner	Operated by Tenant	Operated by Part Owner, Part Tenant	Operated by Manager
A—Ottawa Valley						
Carleton.....	1951	3,104	2,532	100	415	57
	1956	2,743	2,261	46	391	45
Lanark.....	1951	2,170	1,826	56	262	26
	1956	2,183	1,874	54	234	21
Prescott.....	1951	2,176	1,992	86	74	24
	1956	1,900	1,680	55	140	25
Renfrew.....	1951	3,575	3,221	66	242	46
	1956	3,200	2,875	39	245	41
Russell.....	1951	1,770	1,598	62	97	13
	1956	1,650	1,437	51	151	11
Sub-total.....	1951	12,795	11,169	370	1,090	166
	1956	11,676	10,127	245	1,161	143
B—Upper St. Lawrence						
Dundas.....	1951	1,881	1,513	120	223	25
	1956	1,801	1,531	81	168	21
Frontenac.....	1951	2,262	1,810	130	261	61
	1956	2,063	1,741	79	209	34
Glengarry.....	1951	1,913	1,515	144	227	27
	1956	1,887	1,505	100	255	27
Grenville.....	1951	1,499	1,249	56	160	34
	1956	1,439	1,251	28	136	24
Leeds.....	1951	2,380	1,898	174	267	41
	1956	2,246	1,809	112	286	39
Stormont.....	1951	1,908	1,500	153	222	33
	1956	1,686	1,387	100	176	23
Sub-total.....	1951	11,843	9,485	777	1,360	221
	1956	11,122	9,224	500	1,230	168
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	1951	24,638	20,654	1,147	2,450	387
	1956	22,798	19,351	745	2,391	311

**NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES,
JUNE 1, 1951, 1958 AND 1959**

		Horses	Cattle	Cattle for Milk Purposes ¹	Swine	Sheep	Hens and Chickens
A—Ottawa Valley							
Carleton.....	1951	7,108	70,969	45,397	21,667	6,891	372,648
	1958	3,800	78,640	46,400	13,700	10,400	313,800
	1959	3,400	77,880	45,500	14,900	12,200	310,800
Lanark.....	1951	5,012	47,959	24,702	16,601	14,512	235,499
	1958	3,000	56,120	24,400	16,000	15,800	180,300
	1959	3,000	54,150	24,000	23,700	17,500	180,200
Prescott.....	1951	5,358	39,795	27,798	25,073	538	284,825
	1958	2,800	47,700	35,300	16,300	1,180	305,100
	1959	2,320	47,580	34,800	15,200	1,200	269,000
Renfrew.....	1951	7,842	66,953	30,542	21,767	18,756	306,328
	1958	4,400	80,880	31,000	20,700	15,870	339,300
	1959	3,810	77,790	30,700	24,500	17,100	308,800
Russell.....	1951	4,165	35,441	25,533	18,699	684	210,915
	1958	2,100	41,710	30,300	14,300	1,030	202,900
	1959	2,140	43,020	31,000	13,600	990	177,900
Sub-total.....	1951	29,485	261,117	153,972	103,807	41,381	1,410,215
	1958	16,100	305,050	167,400	81,000	44,280	1,341,400
	1959	14,670	300,420	166,000	91,900	48,990	1,246,700
B—Upper St. Lawrence							
Dundas.....	1951	4,522	39,467	29,124	18,695	482	320,047
	1958	2,300	45,640	33,200	16,500	600	323,300
	1959	1,920	46,160	32,500	20,100	820	313,600
Frontenac.....	1951	4,900	43,353	28,795	14,338	4,397	156,732
	1958	2,700	47,700	28,300	15,700	6,000	138,100
	1959	2,700	48,670	28,700	19,100	7,130	135,400
Glengarry.....	1951	4,642	36,992	27,503	17,634	693	253,142
	1958	3,100	45,410	33,800	10,000	870	244,900
	1959	3,100	46,500	34,300	12,900	1,160	225,300
Grenville.....	1951	3,459	24,071	17,342	10,255	3,722	174,795
	1958	1,700	26,000	18,900	7,500	3,440	149,500
	1959	1,640	25,920	18,400	7,000	3,950	131,000
Leeds.....	1951	5,427	51,789	37,395	12,489	4,746	223,322
	1958	3,000	57,220	39,600	10,600	5,260	205,500
	1959	2,540	57,110	39,100	12,100	5,570	197,200
Stormont.....	1951	3,888	35,144	26,277	16,843	619	458,184
	1958	1,900	36,700	27,900	9,700	1,170	338,500
	1959	1,950	37,200	28,000	9,800	1,470	313,000
Sub-total.....	1951	26,838	230,816	166,436	90,254	14,659	1,586,222
	1958	14,700	258,670	181,700	70,000	17,340	1,399,800
	1959	13,850	261,560	181,000	81,000	20,100	1,315,500
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	1951	56,323	491,933	320,408	194,061	56,040	2,996,437
	1958	30,800	563,720	349,100	151,000	61,620	2,741,200
	1959	28,520	561,980	347,000	172,900	69,090	2,562,200

¹Included in figures for cattle.

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1951, 1958 AND 1959**

Acres No.	Bushels No.	Total Farm Value \$	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Total Farm Value \$	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Total Farm Value \$	
HAY¹			OATS			MIXED GRAINS			
1946...	833,812	1,510,498 ²	16,568,242	307,623	11,146,917	6,331,362	83,762	2,959,420	1,988,893
1951...	801,334	1,737,600 ²	23,777,700	399,237	17,988,200	15,109,800	116,392	4,965,300	4,694,200
1958...	787,800	1,468,700 ²	19,801,600	426,700	21,186,100	15,063,100	61,500	2,952,000	2,555,900
1959...	808,800	1,503,000 ²	20,677,500	434,900	20,779,800	14,313,400	55,900	2,649,600	2,113,100
CORN FOR FODDER			POTATOES			WINTER WHEAT			
1946...	77,953	684,256 ²	2,310,914	22,783	2,710,557	3,226,657	1,384	38,173	47,217
1951...	58,860	531,200 ²	2,231,000	8,632	1,161,100	1,871,700	8,132	233,900	484,100
1958...	49,440	530,000 ²	2,445,000	8,040	1,578,700	1,752,300	9,200	320,700	428,000
1959...	47,000	588,800 ²	2,590,700	8,040	1,475,100	2,300,600	8,400	263,100	385,200
BARLEY			BUCKWHEAT			CORN FOR SHELLING			
1946...	46,854	1,386,350	1,034,687	32,593	728,819	549,554	1,773	59,849	62,302
1951...	22,921	810,800	1,031,800	23,419	519,700	646,400	2,308	109,820	192,100
1958...	8,970	354,400	346,600	9,690	224,200	219,500	3,290	159,700	211,000
1959...	9,600	348,200	336,400	9,100	209,500	212,400	3,100	185,100	210,700
SPRING WHEAT			RYE			DRY PEAS			
1946...	9,775	217,964	264,903	4,081	78,355	137,905	13,826	273,739	803,385
1951...	6,633	140,200	286,700	2,896	55,100	93,500	2,178	42,620	133,100
1958...	4,590	111,800	153,000	1,600	38,300	43,600	900	18,100	42,900
1959...	5,200	121,500	159,100	1,700	38,200	43,400	850	16,400	49,200
FIELD ROOTS			SOY BEANS			FLAX			
1946...	2,244	778,378	273,423	874	12,404	26,703	3,223	29,652	90,439
1951...	580	217,100	125,200	109	2,050	5,662	642	10,200	43,100
1958...	195	83,900	40,200	100	1,900	3,800	100	1,300	3,300
1959...	215	82,200	57,500	80	1,600	3,200	190	2,100	6,200
DRY BEANS			ALL FIELD CROPS*						
1946...	1,266	19,235	58,294	1,443,826	23 ³	33,718,899			
1951...	106	1,960	8,355	1,454,379	35 ³	50,734,400			
1958...	40	720	2,800	1,372,155	31 ³	43,112,600			
1959...	30	480	1,800	1,393,105	31 ³	43,460,400			

*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

¹Includes Hay, Clovers, Alsike and Alfalfa.

²Tons.

³Value per acre in dollars.

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS BY COUNTIES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1959**

A—Ottawa Valley

	CARLETON			LANARK			PREScott			Total Farm Value
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	
Winter Wheat..	600	23,100	33,700	1,100	34,500	50,400	200	4,800	7,300	
Spring Wheat..	550	14,100	17,600	700	16,600	21,900	350	9,500	11,900	
Oats.....	60,200	3,130,400	1,940,800	30,900	1,427,600	1,027,900	55,800	2,455,200	1,841,400	
Barley.....	1,400	59,000	56,100	500	18,200	18,000	1,700	59,500	56,500	
Rye.....	150	3,600	4,000	170	3,800	4,400	50	1,100	1,200	
Buckwheat....	1,300	26,000	26,500	1,500	33,200	33,200	200	4,700	4,700	
Flax.....	30	310	910	20	210	620	40	470	1,390	
Mixed Grains..	9,000	450,000	333,000	6,300	279,100	237,200	2,800	109,200	80,800	
Dry Peas.....	180	3,600	10,800	10	200	600	60	1,200	3,600	
Dry Beans.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	80	300	
Corn for Shelling	480	28,800	32,300	100	6,000	7,000	140	7,700	8,900	
Corn for Fodder	6,600	74,600 ¹	328,200	4,300	48,200 ¹	212,100	3,300	41,900 ¹	184,400	
Potatoes.....	890	159,300	254,900	590	94,000	144,800	1,690	405,600	559,700	
Field Roots....	10	3,600	2,600	15	6,000	4,200	20	8,000	5,500	
Soy Beans.....	60	1,200	2,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay.....	99,100	194,200 ¹	2,825,600	73,100	155,700 ¹	2,133,100	64,400	90,200 ¹	1,010,200	
All Field Crops*	180,550	33 ²	5,869,410	119,305	33 ²	3,895,420	130,755	29 ²	3,777,790	

	RENFREW			RUSSELL			Total Farm Value
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	
Winter Wheat..	1,900	57,000	82,700	200	5,000	7,500	
Spring Wheat..	1,400	30,800	43,100	1,300	29,200	37,700	
Oats.....	69,900	2,935,800	2,025,700	44,300	2,356,800	1,649,800	
Barley.....	2,400	79,700	81,300	700	24,500	22,500	
Rye.....	580	11,700	13,100	100	2,000	2,200	
Buckwheat....	700	15,800	16,300	300	6,600	6,600	
Flax.....	20	230	680	20	240	710	
Mixed Grains..	4,400	162,800	146,500	1,700	85,000	63,800	
Dry Peas.....	560	10,600	31,800	10	200	600	
Dry Beans.....	5	80	300	5	80	300	
Corn for Shelling	120	6,500	7,500	130	6,900	8,000	
Corn for Fodder	2,200	20,900 ¹	92,000	4,400	56,800 ¹	249,900	
Potatoes	1,660	315,400	567,700	520	88,700	134,800	
Field Roots....	30	11,700	8,100	10	3,900	2,700	
Soy Beans.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay.....	117,600	183,500 ¹	2,752,500	55,900	89,400 ¹	1,341,000	
All Field Crops*	203,475	29 ²	5,869,280	109,595	32 ²	3,528,110	

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS BY COUNTIES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1959—continued**

B—Upper St. Lawrence

	DUNDAS			FRONTENAC			GLENMARRY		
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Winter Wheat..	250	7,500	11,400	1,800	57,600	83,500	400	12,000	18,000
Spring Wheat..	100	2,200	2,700	300	6,900	8,600	200	5,200	6,500
Oats.....	19,400	1,067,000	757,600	28,300	1,282,000	846,100	45,600	1,938,000	1,317,800
Barley.....	700	27,300	25,700	400	14,100	12,400	1,000	33,500	32,800
Rye.....	100	2,500	2,900	120	2,800	3,100	70	1,700	1,900
Buckwheat....	700	16,500	16,500	200	4,000	4,100	1,400	33,300	34,300
Flax.....	10	100	300	..	..	..	20	210	620
Mixed Grains..	16,900	853,500	682,800	900	39,600	29,700	2,000	78,600	66,000
Dry Peas.....	10	20	600	10	20	600	10	20	600
Dry Beans.....	5	80	300	5	80	300	..	..	..
Corn for Shelling	700	42,800	47,100	300	16,600	18,600	130	7,600	8,700
Corn for Fodder	7,200	93,600 ¹	411,800	3,400	37,400 ¹	164,500	2,600	27,800 ¹	122,300
Potatoes.....	260	42,800	68,500	520	88,000	140,800	230	33,700	51,200
Field Roots....	15	6,000	4,200	5	1,900	1,300	10	3,900	2,700
Soy Beans.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	200	400
Hay.....	61,600	129,400 ¹	1,811,600	82,000	168,900 ¹	2,094,400	70,300	119,500 ¹	1,673,000
All Field Crops*	107,950	36 ²	3,844,000	118,260	29 ²	3,408,000	123,980	27 ²	3,336,820

	GRENVILLE			LEEDS			STORMONT		
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Winter Wheat ..	400	12,400	18,100	1,350	42,900	63,100	200	6,300	9,500
Spring Wheat ..	50	1,300	1,600	100	2,600	3,500	150	3,100	4,000
Oats.....	22,200	1,198,800	803,200	34,200	1,778,400	1,280,400	24,100	1,209,800	822,700
Barley.....	200	8,000	7,700	200	8,700	8,500	400	15,700	14,900
Rye.....	140	3,500	4,100	200	5,000	5,900	20	500	600
Buckwheat....	1,800	44,300	44,700	400	10,600	10,400	600	14,500	15,100
Flax.....	10	100	290	..	..	..	20	230	680
Mixed Grains..	3,000	150,000	111,000	2,700	131,800	108,100	6,200	310,000	254,200
Dry Peas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dry Beans.....	..	..	..	5	80	300	..	..	..
Corn for Shelling	350	22,800	26,400	500	31,100	36,700	150	8,300	9,500
Corn for Fodder	3,100	51,200 ¹	225,300	6,800	95,200 ¹	418,900	3,100	41,200 ¹	181,300
Potatoes.....	670	127,300	193,500	830	95,600	147,200	180	24,700	37,500
Field Roots....	60	21,600	15,100	15	5,600	4,000	25	10,000	7,100
Soy Beans.....	..	..	..	10	200	400	..	..	..
Hay.....	44,200	93,700 ¹	1,204,000	76,800	157,400 ¹	2,354,700	63,800	121,100 ¹	1,477,400
All Field Crops*	76,180	35 ²	2,654,990	124,110	36 ²	4,442,100	98,945	29 ²	2,834,480

*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

¹Tons.

²Value per acre in dollars.

**COMMERCIAL SALES OF FLUID MILK, FLUID CREAM, CHOCOLATE DAIRY DRINK,
BUTTERMILK AND SKIM MILK,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1959**

Sales Area	Fluid Milk (Quarts)	Fluid Cream (Quarts)	Chocolate Dairy Drink (Quarts)	Buttermilk (Quarts)	Skim Milk (Quarts)
Brockville ¹	3,561,902	73,158	181,490	55,549	154,576
Cornwall ²	4,737,314	84,691	139,399	64,759	93,303
Kingston ³	8,013,702	194,853	322,176	86,275	712,374
Ottawa ⁴	34,560,192	1,536,515	1,106,675	352,472	1,664,523
Perth and Smiths Falls.....	2,212,239	34,508	95,839	23,596	92,117

¹Brockville; Elizabethtown and Yonge Townships.

²Cornwall; Cornwall and Osnabruck Townships.

³Kingston; Pittsburg and Kingston Townships and part of Ernestown Township.

⁴Ottawa, Eastview, Rockcliffe; Gloucester, Nepean and March Townships.

Note.—Total for Region is not shown as individual figures are not available for a number of firms throughout the Province, which have not yet been included in a specific sales area.

**TOTAL PURCHASES OF MILK FROM FARMERS BY COMMERCIAL DAIRIES
FOR FLUID SALES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1959**

Sales Area	Milk Bought (lbs.)	Average Price per Cwt. \$	Total Cost \$
Brockville ¹	13,929,208	4.24	590,510
Cornwall ²	15,149,751	4.57	692,364
Kingston ³	27,803,852	4.51	1,254,301
Ottawa ⁴	147,737,802	4.34	6,411,428
Perth and Smiths Falls.....	7,157,820	4.29	306,952

¹Brockville; Elizabethtown and Yonge Townships.

²Cornwall; Cornwall and Osnabruck Townships.

³Kingston; Pittsburg and Kingston Townships and part of Ernestown Township.

⁴Ottawa, Eastview, Rockcliffe; Gloucester, Nepean and March Townships.

Note.—Total for Region is not shown as individual figures are not available for a number of firms throughout the Province, which have not yet been included in a specific sales area.

FARM MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC POWER, EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956

	Total Farms No.	Automobiles No. % of Total	Motor Trucks No. % of Total	Farms Reporting				Electric Power No. % of Total						
				Tractors		Gasoline Engines								
				No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total							
A—Ottawa Valley														
Carleton	1951	2,301	74.1	821	26.4	1,701	54.8	363	11.7	128	4.1	2,085	67.2	
	1956	2,743	216.8	79.0	916	33.4	1,981	72.2	428	15.6	199	7.3	2,335	85.1
Lanark	1951	2,170	1,680	77.4	509	23.5	887	40.9	415	19.1	34	1.6	1,146	52.8
	1956	2,183	1,649	75.5	685	31.4	1,199	54.9	395	18.1	75	3.4	1,601	73.3
Prescott	1951	2,176	1,268	58.3	378	17.4	882	40.5	231	10.6	23	1.1	1,265	58.1
	1956	1,900	1,141	60.1	583	30.7	1,243	65.4	122	6.4	72	3.8	1,048	86.7
Renfrew	1951	3,575	2,547	71.2	706	19.7	1,568	43.9	516	14.4	103	2.9	1,498	41.9
	1956	3,200	2,337	73.0	1,075	33.6	1,977	61.8	588	18.4	153	4.8	2,065	64.5
Russell	1951	1,770	1,115	63.0	372	21.0	744	42.0	196	11.1	27	1.5	1,215	68.6
	1956	1,650	1,099	66.6	517	31.3	1,087	65.9	104	6.3	52	3.2	1,486	90.1
Sub-total	1951	12,795	8,911	69.6	2,786	21.8	5,782	45.2	1,721	13.5	315	2.5	7,209	56.3
	1956	11,676	8,394	71.9	3,776	32.3	7,487	64.1	1,637	14.0	551	4.7	9,135	78.2
B—Upper St. Lawrence														
Dundas	1951	1,881	1,486	79.0	369	19.6	1,079	57.4	266	14.1	44	2.3	1,431	76.1
	1956	1,801	1,400	77.7	518	28.8	1,285	71.3	206	11.4	93	5.2	1,606	89.2
Frontenac	1951	2,262	1,237	54.7	837	37.0	858	37.9	417	18.4	30	1.3	1,514	66.9
	1956	2,063	1,367	66.3	1,002	48.6	1,072	52.0	329	15.9	71	3.4	1,786	86.6
Glengarry	1951	1,913	1,324	69.2	313	16.4	882	46.1	428	22.4	31	1.6	1,093	57.1
	1956	1,887	1,220	64.7	535	28.4	1,180	62.5	280	14.8	49	2.6	1,467	77.7
Grenville	1951	1,499	1,090	72.7	305	20.3	581	38.8	185	12.3	34	2.3	1,029	68.6
	1956	1,439	1,093	76.0	383	26.6	792	55.0	140	9.7	46	3.2	1,184	82.3
Leeds	1951	2,380	1,704	71.6	656	27.6	1,107	46.5	431	18.1	13	0.5	1,807	75.9
	1956	2,246	1,628	72.5	845	37.6	1,404	62.5	379	16.9	71	3.2	1,967	87.6
Stormont	1951	1,908	1,386	72.6	355	18.6	878	46.0	295	15.5	19	1.0	1,369	71.8
	1956	1,686	1,223	72.5	472	28.0	1,067	63.3	196	11.6	40	2.4	1,457	86.4
Sub-total	1951	11,843	8,227	69.5	2,835	23.9	5,385	45.5	2,022	17.1	171	1.4	8,243	69.6
	1956	11,122	7,931	71.3	3,755	33.8	6,800	61.1	1,530	13.8	370	3.3	9,467	85.1
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	1951	24,638	17,138	69.6	5,621	22.8	11,167	45.3	3,743	15.2	486	2.0	15,452	62.7
	1956	22,798	16,325	71.6	7,531	33.0	14,287	62.7	3,167	13.9	921	4.0	18,602	81.6

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES,
SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1958**

<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Cost of Fuel and Electricity</u>	<u>Cost at Plant of Materials Used</u>	<u>Net Value of Products¹</u>	<u>Selling Value of Factory Shipments²</u>
No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Carleton						
		A—Ottawa Valley				
1946	300	10,717	17,590	1,447	28,138	32,128
1951	370	10,925	26,856	2,083	50,842	53,178
1956	384	11,682	37,749	2,646	60,881	70,727
1957	379	11,564	39,506	2,886	62,159	72,623
1958	350	11,134	40,686	2,847	67,045	76,980
Lanark						
1946	116	3,762	5,180	360	9,521	9,002
1951	129	3,090	6,506	537	16,717	11,901
1956	123	2,671	6,744	599	14,739	14,501
1957	133	2,761	7,289	635	15,805	15,921
1958	128	2,503	7,123	622	15,623	16,073
Prescott						
1946	112	1,029	1,650	753	5,976	2,724
1951	98	1,152	2,886	987	10,112	4,872
1956	74	1,158	3,865	1,213	8,898	7,410
1957	82	1,153	3,619	1,081	8,297	6,970
1958	79	1,171	3,813	1,132	8,892	7,170
Renfrew						
1946	184	3,835	5,111	376	10,664	9,331
1951	204	4,179	8,738	1,085	18,935	16,676
1956	186	4,803	13,103	1,384	26,192	24,514
1957	188	4,487	13,190	1,459	24,332	26,411
1958	175	4,114	12,563	1,220	22,031	22,132
Russell						
1946	69	253	214	38	1,555	500
1951	59	182	250	67	2,050	405
1956	51	190	380	103	3,436	617
1957	53	211	481	117	3,817	930
1958	51	208	482	123	4,616	861
Sub-total						
1946	781	19,596	29,745	2,974	55,854	53,685
1951	860	19,528	45,236	4,759	98,656	87,032
1956	818	20,504	61,841	5,945	114,146	117,769
1957	835	20,176	64,085	6,178	114,410	122,855
1958	783	19,130	64,667	5,944	118,207	123,216
Dundas						
		B—Upper St. Lawrence				
1946	51	515	655	116	4,192	1,754
1951	50	761	1,500	175	9,280	4,544
1956	46	716	1,790	253	12,178	7,296
1957	50	701	1,919	324	13,893	6,597
1958	46	758	2,224	378	14,963	7,409

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES,
SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1958—continued**

Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ² (\$000's)
No.	No.					
Frontenac						
1946	105	5,464	9,263	897	16,976	21,199
1951	117	6,092	15,824	1,551	34,118	37,146
1956	111	6,373	21,965	1,740	48,422	45,369
1957	113	6,072	22,266	1,829	47,865	45,619
1958	107	5,647	22,452	1,880	40,594	50,928
Glengarry						
1946	84	358	322	58	2,311	553
1951	69	377	554	82	3,409	944
1956	50	364	660	106	3,013	1,090
1957	49	372	763	122	3,443	1,216
1958	46	321	758	107	4,486	1,521
Grenville						
1946	56	1,363	1,764	404	5,588	3,487
1951	58	1,566	3,152	683	13,212	6,528
1956	58	2,508	8,245	1,626	30,982	19,565
1957	61	2,457	9,007	1,815	27,917	21,289
1958	61	2,599	10,025	1,958	30,374	25,149
Leeds						
1946	125	2,693	4,034	409	14,416	8,972
1951	126	3,059	7,258	596	36,371	13,564
1956	110	4,219	14,357	983	64,226	30,337
1957	109	4,333	15,206	1,045	50,315	27,260
1958	103	4,193	15,402	1,051	48,194	35,736
Stormont						
1946	88	6,184	9,530	2,142	16,581	17,119
1951	89	7,287	19,528	3,787	37,916	44,831
1956	92	7,700	25,815	5,456	47,219	47,995
1957	94	7,088	25,907	5,884	46,592	45,505
1958	88	6,392	24,485	5,679	41,251	46,233
Sub-total						
1946	509	16,577	25,568	4,026	60,064	53,084
1951	509	19,142	47,816	6,874	134,306	107,557
1956	467	21,880	72,832	10,164	206,040	151,652
1957	476	21,023	75,068	11,019	190,025	147,486
1958	451	19,910	75,346	11,053	179,862	166,976
Total, Eastern Ontario Region						
1946	1,290	36,173	55,313	7,000	115,918	106,769
1951	1,369	38,670	93,052	11,633	232,962	194,589
1956	1,285	42,384	134,673	16,109	320,186	269,421
1957	1,311	41,199	139,153	17,197	304,435	270,341
1958	1,234	39,040	140,013	16,997	298,069	290,192

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

²Figures for 1946 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED CENTRES,¹
SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1958**

	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ² (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ³ (\$000's)
A—Ottawa Valley							
Carleton							
Eastview.....	1946	11	357	533	61	2,676	1,096
	1951	22	458	1,086	93	7,018	2,274
	1956	24	454	1,543	99	6,467	2,720
	1957	27	476	1,739	116	6,159	2,534
	1958	23	434	1,679	112	5,250	3,464
Ottawa.....	1946	206	9,491	15,629	1,153	22,945	29,215
	1951	292	10,342	25,582	1,955	42,787	50,617
	1956	315	10,550	33,875	2,457	52,013	65,181
	1957	307	10,324	35,015	2,667	52,891	66,287
	1958	290	9,968	36,208	2,655	58,485	69,470
Lanark							
Carleton Place.....	1946	9	834	1,173	86	1,633	2,038
	1951	11	723	1,558	107	2,594	2,241
	1956	12	444	1,226	75	2,092	1,752
	1957	14	408	1,152	85	2,068	1,711
	1958	13	383	1,158	87	1,997	2,157
Perth.....	1946	18	875	1,174	75	2,647	3,034
	1951	27	922	1,732	.98	4,446	3,985
	1956	24	826	2,101	113	4,303	4,690
	1957	26	874	2,287	127	4,616	5,129
	1958	26	788	2,251	135	4,435	5,073
Smiths Falls.....	1946	19	1,255	1,861	93	2,067	2,054
	1951	22	829	2,021	140	3,491	3,253
	1956	28	702	1,829	169	3,452	5,182
	1957	31	771	2,169	179	3,962	6,409
	1958	30	707	2,155	159	3,907	6,414
Renfrew							
Arnprior.....	1946	15	578	841	73	1,515	1,539
	1951	21	709	1,683	113	3,743	3,492
	1956	19	1,067	2,992	170	4,637	4,993
	1957	20	1,013	3,031	187	4,314	6,967
	1958	19	953	2,950	166	4,241	6,784
Eganville.....	1946	9	85	96	19	411	186
	1951	13	101	205	37	770	386
	1956	10	111	274	60	872	504
	1957	10	124	316	75	852	656
	1958	10	104	287	60	1,125	594
Pembroke.....	1946	39	1,501	1,886	114	3,434	3,558
	1951	35	1,256	2,641	135	4,347	5,247
	1956	29	1,462	4,147	173	7,827	7,248
	1957	28	1,384	4,192	178	7,374	6,628
	1958	28	1,377	4,359	181	6,160	5,734
Renfrew.....	1946	23	942	1,390	111	2,682	2,650
	1951	28	887	1,796	155	4,197	2,972
	1956	25	977	2,690	173	5,500	4,343
	1957	23	800	2,438	163	4,389	3,969
	1958	24	655	2,068	140	3,496	2,986
Russell							
Casselman.....	1946	6	120	108	7	322	301
	1951	7	71	113	27	577	150
	1956	8	79	171	37	1,209	244
	1957	9	85	205	40	1,218	358
	1958	10	92	221	44	1,792	385

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED CENTRES,¹
SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1958—continued**

	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ² (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
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B—Upper St. Lawrence

Frontenac

Kingston	1946	52	5,286	9,113	850	15,454	20,892	37,196
	1951	70	3,515	8,359	670	20,053	20,628	41,351
	1956	76	6,284	21,816	1,714	47,304	45,100	94,118
	1957	80	5,955	22,013	1,793	46,528	45,176	93,497
	1958	75	4,318	16,775	1,473	27,513	25,963	54,949

Glengarry

Alexandria	1946	18	175	185	15	555	305	875
	1951	15	225	341	23	879	553	1,455
	1956	8	230	381	33	579	585	1,197
	1957	9	228	424	41	617	641	1,299
	1958	9	170	378	31	1,584	869	2,484

Grenville

Kemptville	1946	8	50	49	4	131	73	208
	1951	10	83	155	48	1,240	474	1,762
	1956	10	98	283	65	2,204	675	2,944
	1957	10	90	280	91	2,335	790	3,216
	1958	9	94	303	84	2,560	909	3,553

Leeds

Brockville	1946	36	1,638	2,522	239	10,850	6,452	17,541
	1951	42	1,922	4,658	329	11,688	8,162	20,179
	1956	49	3,050	10,649	668	56,603	24,796	82,067
	1957	47	3,242	11,589	717	42,505	22,093	65,315
	1958	46	3,215	11,998	739	40,365	29,873	70,977
Gananoque	1946	14	849	1,351	136	2,061	2,178	4,375
	1951	20	889	2,182	186	4,276	3,855	8,317
	1956	16	909	3,086	233	5,179	4,651	10,063
	1957	18	872	3,088	250	5,628	4,438	10,316
	1958	17	771	2,893	230	5,822	4,908	10,960

Stormont

Cornwall	1946	46	5,799	8,998	1,984	13,222	16,060	31,266
	1951	50	6,961	18,699	3,519	31,808	42,745	78,072
	1956	50	4,616	14,696	3,027	24,312	28,917	56,256
	1957	55	6,838	25,208	5,695	42,402	44,020	92,117
	1958	53	6,197	23,967	5,572	37,911	45,332	88,815

¹Centres with selling value of factory shipments of \$1,000,000 or over, and with three or more establishments in 1958.

²Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

³Figures for 1946 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

Note.—Statistics for cities and towns with three or more establishments cannot be published when one establishment has 75 per cent or two establishments 90 per cent of the total production.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958**

	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
Foods and Beverages.....	425	6,068	20,691	3,483	92,744	48,611	144,838
Leather Products.....	8	639	1,810	56	2,582	2,662	5,300
Textile Products.....	23	5,857	21,790	2,818	34,109	48,815	85,742
Clothing.....	28	1,451	3,551	94	5,157	6,512	11,763
Knitting Mills.....	8	443	1,083	34	1,817	1,635	3,486
Wood Products.....	307	3,132	8,572	531	15,540	13,269	29,340
Paper Products.....	12	3,609	15,198	3,939	26,660	30,025	60,624
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	190	3,662	13,567	284	10,630	25,908	36,822
Iron and Steel Products.....	77	2,992	11,057	509	14,377	22,024	36,910
Transportation Equipment and Non-Ferrous Metal Products	36	3,592	14,373	1,636	37,672	22,603	61,911
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	17	2,898	10,735	380	25,625	23,243	49,248
Non-Metallic Mineral Products..	38	977	3,374	676	4,205	6,535	11,416
Chemicals and Allied Products..	27	2,295	9,107	2,415	21,450	28,200	52,065
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	38	1,425	5,105	142	5,505	10,146	15,793
Total, Eastern Ontario Region...	1,234	39,040	140,013	16,997	298,073 ²	290,188 ²	605,258

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

²Due to rounding, totals do not agree with totals shown in historical table for Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958**

Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
No.	No.					
Awnings, tents and sails	5	41	91	3	109	147
Bakeries	65	1,686	5,342	615	7,996	8,696
Boat builders	7	24	63	1	68	16
Brass and copper products	9	114	469	65	15,367	1,049
Butter, cheese factories	123	921	2,971	725	26,328	5,087
Chemical products	6	423	1,509	52	2,700	1,458
Concrete products	26	569	1,804	339	3,331	4,039
Confectioners	9	50	102	9	314	157
Clothing, women's factory	4	83	143	4	335	314
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	8	714	2,951	79	1,436	6,040
Feed mills	38	86	182	39	961	290
Fur goods industries	9	87	265	5	165	373
Furniture	57	647	2,068	121	2,555	2,970
Hardware, tools and cutlery	8	613	2,273	79	3,540	6,446
Hosiery	4	93	226	12	207	367
Ice, artificial	3	13	43	10	7	76
Industrial chemicals	6	864	3,940	1,910	8,210	10,998
Iron and steel products	12	332	1,330	88	1,622	1,733
Iron foundries	8	208	631	61	403	768
Jewellery and silverware	3	88	242	13	223	369
Knitted goods	4	350	857	22	1,610	1,268
Lime	3	30	88	35	12	159
Lithographing	4	116	381	7	423	451
Machine shops	19	174	522	20	231	746
Machinery, industrial	5	220	1,063	34	532	2,060
Medical and pharm. prep.	6	338	1,284	65	2,633	7,868
Milk condenseries	6	417	1,538	472	17,303	7,629
Milk pasteurizing	60	1,088	3,872	439	10,443	5,723
Models and patterns, excl. paper	5	18	82	2	21	93
Paper boxes and bags	5	394	1,213	33	1,744	1,438
Printing and bookbinding	46	1,151	4,026	86	4,376	8,385
Printing and publishing	34	1,466	5,800	114	2,923	10,276
Publishing of periodicals	98	215	409	..	1,471	756
Pulp and paper mills	3	2,918	12,845	3,754	22,611	25,983
Sash, door and planing mills	73	909	2,654	233	5,244	3,890
Sausage, sausage casings	4	14	27	4	98	37
Sawmills	160	869	1,896	103	5,258	3,584
Sheet metal products	12	294	979	45	1,215	2,467
Signs, electric, neon, other	10	40	127	8	105	242
Slaughtering, meat packing	6	86	218	40	6,469	568
Soft drink manufactures	29	417	1,470	225	2,769	5,843
Stamps, stencils, rubber, metal	4	41	128	3	65	233
Stock, poultry feeds prep.	71	304	760	218	5,656	1,603
Stone products	4	19	56	2	98	101
Telecommunications equipment	10	856	2,718	58	8,983	7,458
White metal alloys	5	273	876	75	803	1,141
Wood products, misc.	8	254	763	49	805	1,262
Wooden boxes	4	183	600	4	622	709
Woollen cloth mills	5	528	1,410	114	1,937	2,240
Other industries	121	17,402	63,244	6,483	115,735	134,583
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	1,234	39,040	140,013	16,997 ²	298,070 ²	290,192 ²
						605,259 ²

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

²Due to rounding, totals do not agree with totals shown in historical table on Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958**

	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products [‡] (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
A—Ottawa Valley							
Carleton							
Eastview.....	23	434	1,679	112	5,250	3,464	8,826
Ottawa.....	290	9,968	36,208	2,655	58,485	69,470	130,610
Other Urban and Rural.....	37	732	2,798	80	3,310	4,046	7,436
Lanark							
Carleton Place.....	13	383	1,158	87	1,997	2,157	4,241
Perth.....	26	788	2,251	135	4,435	5,073	9,643
* Smiths Falls.....	30	707	2,155	159	3,907	6,414	10,480
Other Urban and Rural.....	59	625	1,558	241	5,284	2,430	7,955
Prescott							
Urban and Rural.....	79	1,171	3,813	1,132	8,892	7,170	17,194
Renfrew							
Arnprior.....	19	953	2,950	166	4,241	6,784	11,191
Barry's Bay.....	5	20	41	3	130	85	218
Cobden.....	5	12	26	4	59	44	107
Eganville.....	10	104	287	60	1,125	594	1,779
Killaloe Station.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pembroke.....	28	1,377	4,359	181	6,160	5,734	12,075
Renfrew.....	24	655	2,068	140	3,496	2,986	6,622
Other Urban and Rural.....	84	993	2,831	666	6,819	5,906	13,391
Russell							
Casselman.....	10	92	221	44	1,792	385	2,221
Rockland.....	4	8	14	3	68	38	109
Rural.....	37	108	246	76	2,756	438	3,270
B—Upper St. Lawrence							
Dundas							
Urban and Rural.....	46	951	2,224	378	14,963	7,409	22,750
Frontenac							
\ Kingston.....	75	4,318	16,775	1,473	27,513	25,963	54,949
Rural.....	32	1,329	5,677	407	13,081	24,966	38,454
Glengarry							
Alexandria.....	9	170	378	31	1,584	869	2,434
Maxville.....	3	12	26	5	118	33	156
Other Urban and Rural.....	34	139	414	71	2,783	620	3,474
Grenville							
Urban and Rural.....	61	2,599	10,025	1,958	30,374	25,149	57,481
Leeds							
\ Brockville.....	46	3,215	11,998	739	40,365	29,873	70,977
Gananoque.....	17	771	2,893	230	5,822	4,908	10,960
Other Urban.....	6	28	78	12	138	117	267
Rural.....	34	179	431	71	1,869	838	2,778
Stormont							
Urban and Rural.....	88	6,392	24,485	5,679	41,251	46,233	93,163

n.a.—Not available.

[‡]Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, COUNTIES, 1958**

	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products ¹ (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)
A—Ottawa Valley							
Carleton							
Foods and Beverages.....	64	2,576	9,356	961	24,987	20,138	46,086
Textile Products.....	5	42	90	2	108	147	257
Clothing.....	13	169	403	7	504	656	1,167
Wood Products.....	54	548	1,657	131	3,410	2,208	5,749
Printing, Publishing Industry.....	118	2,925	11,160	219	9,088	21,584	30,891
Iron and Steel Products.....	32	1,214	4,738	182	5,382	7,409	12,973
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	9	264	810	68	1,829	1,220	3,117
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	13	439	1,343	369	2,048	3,446	5,863
Chemicals, Allied Products.....	5	344	1,117	72	4,320	4,104	8,496
Misc. Manufacturing Industry.....	21	1,024	3,848	66	3,376	5,710	9,152
Other Major Groups.....	16	1,589	6,165	771	11,994	10,356	23,121
Lanark							
Foods and Beverages.....	46	313	871	264	5,792	1,815	7,871
Textile Products.....	7	418	1,099	108	1,354	1,584	3,046
Wood Products.....	41	211	527	26	973	687	1,686
Printing, Publishing Industry.....	8	47	136	5	49	237	291
Iron and Steel Products.....	9	503	1,594	97	2,702	3,268	6,067
Other Major Groups.....	17	1,011	2,895	122	4,753	8,482	13,357
Prescott							
All Major Groups.....	79	1,171	3,813	1,132	8,892	7,170	17,194
Renfrew							
Foods and Beverages.....	36	343	992	206	4,782	2,153	7,141
Wood Products.....	94	1,740	4,967	261	8,602	7,822	16,685
Printing, Publishing Industry.....	12	129	317	12	129	472	613
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	6	69	245	51	73	354	478
Misc. Manufacturing Industry.....	4	38	92	4	58	95	157
Other Major Groups.....	23	1,795	5,950	685	8,387	11,236	20,308
Russell							
Foods and Beverages.....	31	117	317	112	4,385	650	5,147
Wood Products.....	15	81	148	10	216	185	411
Other Major Groups.....	5	10	15	2	16	24	42
Dundas							
B—Upper St. Lawrence							
Foods and Beverages.....	35	326	1,075	294	13,254	6,387	19,935
Printing, Publishing Industry.....	3	46	129	17	214	182	413
Other Major Groups.....	8	386	1,020	67	1,495	840	2,402
Frontenac							
Foods and Beverages.....	32	510	1,657	222	4,849	3,127	8,198
Wood Products.....	28	143	353	16	569	714	1,299
Printing, Publishing Industry.....	16	235	855	15	571	1,529	2,115
Other Major Groups.....	31	4,759	19,588	1,627	34,606	45,558	81,791
Glengarry							
Foods and Beverages.....	33	186	474	94	3,081	720	3,895
Wood Products.....	8	15	19	3	65	55	123
Other Major Groups.....	5	120	265	10	1,340	746	2,096
Grenville							
Wood Products.....	11	45	80	4	96	104	204
Other Major Groups.....	50	2,554	9,945	1,954	30,278	25,044	57,276
Leeds							
Foods and Beverages.....	36	465	1,453	384	11,225	3,039	14,648
Wood Products.....	23	147	347	39	491	530	1,060
Printing, Publishing Industry.....	9	110	401	10	323	816	1,149
Iron and Steel Products.....	12	893	3,366	163	5,203	8,670	14,036
Other Major Groups.....	23	2,578	9,835	454	30,953	22,681	54,088
Stormont							
Foods and Beverages.....	44	376	1,141	244	5,443	2,350	8,037
Wood Products.....	10	38	77	7	103	127	237
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	6	59	187	44	598	398	1,040
Chemicals, Allied Products.....	7	580	2,551	1,143	6,707	7,621	15,471
Other Major Groups.....	21	5,339	20,529	4,242	28,400	35,738	68,380

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

**CARGO HANDLED AT SELECTED PORTS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958 AND 1959¹**

	1958					
	In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping		
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total
Brockville						
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	..	..	..	88,031	88,031
Limestone.....	..	5,800	5,800	..	..	..
Sand, Gravel, Crushed Stone.....	2,000	19,600	21,600	13,600	..	13,600
Gasoline.....	..	16,270	16,270	..	..	..
Petroleum Oils and Products.....	2,400	15,421	17,821	..	..	..
Total	<u>4,400</u>	<u>57,091</u>	<u>61,491</u>	<u>13,600</u>	<u>88,031</u>	<u>101,631</u>
Cardinal						
Corn.....	..	2,884	2,884	..	10,136	10,136
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	..	..	..	10,919	10,919
Total.....	<u>..</u>	<u>2,884</u>	<u>2,884</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>21,055</u>	<u>21,055</u>
Cornwall						
General Cargo.....	191	204	395	..	..	..
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	66,634	66,634	..	82,537	82,537
Salt.....	..	..	..	..	2,800	2,800
Sulphur.....	..	13,263	13,263	..	3,024	3,024
Limestone.....	..	4,065	4,065	..	..	..
Sand, Gravel, Crushed Stone.....	..	2,294	2,294	..	..	..
Slate.....	..	1,917	1,917	..	..	..
Other Clay Mine Products.....	..	..	..	..	6,918	6,918
Sugar, Raw and Refined.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Iron and Steel, Bar, etc.....	..	25	25	..	..	..
Cement.....	..	2,700	2,700	..	..	..
Petroleum Oils and Products.....	741	62,120	62,861	..	..	..
Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	..	..	..	..	2,800	2,800
All Other Freight, n.o.s.....	3	..	3	..	..	..
Total.....	<u>935</u>	<u>153,223</u>	<u>154,158</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>98,079</u>	<u>98,079</u>
Gananoque						
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	..	..	..	1,729	1,729
Sand, Gravel, Crushed Stone.....	..	800	800	..	..	..
Total.....	<u>..</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1,729</u>	<u>1,729</u>
Kingston						
General Cargo.....	2,288	4,303	6,591	..	..	..
Wheat.....	457,474	493,498	950,972	..	..	..
Corn.....	44,878	9,471	54,349	..	50,574	50,574
Oats.....	46,195	42,055	88,250	..	..	..
Barley.....	147,945	145,704	293,649	974	..	974
Rye.....	7,080	5,586	12,666	..	790	790
Flaxseed.....	47,192	42,533	89,725	..	2,727	2,727
Soya Beans.....	13,388	11,744	25,132	..	..	..
Eggs, Cheese, Dairy Products.....	15	..	15	..	..	..
Coal, Bituminous.....	24,860	37,793	62,653	..	75,265	75,265
Sand, Gravel, Crushed Stone.....	..	2,700	2,700	..	..	..
Sugar, Raw and Refined.....	..	100	100	..	..	..
Canned Food Products.....	1,485	25	1,510	..	..	..
Iron and Steel, Bar, etc.....	38	140	178	..	..	..
Other Iron and Steel.....	237	..	237	..	..	..
Aluminum.....	701	..	701	..	..	..
Gasoline.....	..	28,041	28,041	..	..	..
Petroleum Oils and Products.....	1,512	127,786	129,298	..	..	..
Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	..	44	44	..	..	..
Autos, Trucks, Parts.....	..	8	8	..	..	..
Containers, Wood, Metal.....	..	30	30	..	..	..
All Other Freight, n.o.s.....	143	6	149	..	..	..
Total.....	<u>795,431</u>	<u>951,567</u>	<u>1,746,998</u>	<u>974</u>	<u>129,356</u>	<u>130,330</u>

**CARGO HANDLED AT SELECTED PORTS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958 AND 1959¹—continued**

1958

	In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping		
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total (Cargo Tons)	Loaded	Unloaded	Total
Morrisburg						
Gasoline.....	..	9,960	9,960	..	..	..
Total.....	..	<u>9,960</u>	<u>9,960</u>	..	..	..
Prescott						
Wheat.....	817,404	978,530	1,795,934	..	..	..
Corn.....	27,953	..	27,953	..	124,269	124,269
Oats.....	82,584	133,712	216,296	..	..	..
Barley.....	392,468	470,080	862,548	948	..	948
Rye.....	11,736	13,314	25,050	..	..	..
Flaxseed.....	115,117	83,261	198,378	..	31,361	31,361
Other Mill Products.....	..	..	..	1,146	..	1,146
Other Agricultural Products.....	..	..	..	730	..	730
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	7,431	7,431	..	131,784	131,784
Sand, Gravel, Crushed Stone.....	..	4,460	4,460	..	..	..
Iron and Steel, Bar, etc.....	..	38	38	..	..	..
Castings and Machinery.....	40	50	90	..	..	..
Gasoline.....	..	5,350	5,350	..	863	863
Petroleum Oils and Products.....	..	5,173	5,173	..	..	..
Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	..	700	700	..	..	..
Total.....	<u>1,447,302</u>	<u>1,702,099</u>	<u>3,149,401</u>	<u>2,824</u>	<u>288,277</u>	<u>291,101</u>

Cornwall

1959¹

	In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping		
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total (Cargo Tons)	Loaded	Unloaded	Total
Cornwall						
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	47,396	47,396	..	49,110	49,110
Clay and Bentonite.....	..	..	..	..	5,553	5,553
Salt.....	..	..	..	..	5,600	5,600
Sulphur.....	..	25,648	25,648	..	3,024	3,024
Gasoline.....	..	5,600	5,600	..	..	..
Petroleum Oils.....	..	52,314	52,314	..	..	..
Other.....	80	1,918	1,998	..	..	..
Total.....	<u>80</u>	<u>132,876</u>	<u>132,956</u>	..	<u>63,287</u>	<u>63,287</u>

Kingston

	In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping		
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total (Cargo Tons)	Loaded	Unloaded	Total
Kingston						
Wheat.....	468,850	449,037	917,887	..	3,300	3,300
Corn.....	10,012	5,899	15,911	59,872	71,243	131,115
Barley.....	30,130	38,484	68,614	2,529	2,528	5,057
Oats.....	34,019	43,385	77,404	4,247	6,205	10,452
Coal, Bituminous.....	32,940	53,935	86,875	..	98,101	98,101
Gasoline.....	..	32,595	32,595	..	..	..
Petroleum Oils.....	3,160	136,905	140,065	..	..	..
Other.....	59,713	70,288	130,001	6,957	18,940	25,897
Total.....	<u>638,824</u>	<u>830,528</u>	<u>1,469,352</u>	<u>73,605</u>	<u>200,317</u>	<u>273,922</u>

Prescott

	In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping		
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total (Cargo Tons)	Loaded	Unloaded	Total
Prescott						
Wheat.....	502,011	618,559	1,120,570	..	..	..
Barley.....	41,752	116,653	158,405	3,442	..	3,442
Oats.....	6,983	58,544	65,527	..	..	..
Flaxseed.....	3,698	13,276	16,974	..	..	..
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	..	..	..	76,341	76,341
Other.....	6,012	32,981	38,993	1,820	82,763	84,583
Total.....	<u>560,456</u>	<u>840,013</u>	<u>1,400,469</u>	<u>5,262</u>	<u>159,104</u>	<u>164,366</u>

¹Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

Note.—Shipping on smaller inland lakes and rivers is not included.

**MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, EASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1959**

		Passenger No.	Commercial ¹ No.	Total ² No.	% Change 1959/1951
A—Ottawa Valley					
Carleton	1951	45,243	8,036	53,279	
	1953	54,122	9,097	63,219	
	1956	67,428	9,926	77,354	
	1957	72,329	10,127	82,456	
	1958	79,284	10,501	89,785	
	1959	81,859	11,008	92,867	74.3
Lanark	1951	7,958	1,752	9,710	
	1953	8,636	1,987	10,623	
	1956	9,721	2,187	11,908	
	1957	9,949	2,214	12,163	
	1958	9,483	1,920	11,403	
	1959	10,091	1,988	12,079	24.4
Prescott	1951	3,594	1,118	4,712	
	1953	3,914	1,344	5,258	
	1956	4,480	1,561	6,041	
	1957	4,575	1,598	6,173	
	1958	5,320	1,549	6,869	
	1959	5,459	1,587	7,046	49.5
Renfrew	1951	12,600	3,392	15,992	
	1953	14,481	3,613	18,094	
	1956	17,825	3,986	21,811	
	1957	18,684	4,067	22,751	
	1958	18,608	4,464	23,072	
	1959	18,682	4,479	23,161	44.8
Russell	1951	2,654	878	3,532	
	1953	2,958	958	3,916	
	1956	3,269	1,144	4,413	
	1957	3,438	1,180	4,618	
	1958	3,410	1,161	4,571	
	1959	3,727	1,270	4,997	41.5
Sub-total	1951	72,049	15,176	87,225	
	1953	84,111	16,999	101,110	
	1956	102,723	18,804	121,527	
	1957	108,975	19,186	128,161	
	1958	116,105	19,595	135,700	
	1959	119,818	20,332	140,150	60.7

**MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, EASTERN ONTARIO REGION,
SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1959—continued**

		Passenger No.	Commercial ¹ No.	Total ² No.	% Change 1959/1951
B—Upper St. Lawrence					
Dundas	1951	3,590	774	4,364	
	1953	4,560	1,104	5,664	
	1956	5,595	1,280	6,875	
	1957	5,684	1,312	6,996	
	1958	5,284	1,343	6,627	
	1959	5,311	1,352	6,663	52.7
Frontenac	1951	12,664	3,140	15,804	
	1953	14,735	3,332	18,067	
	1956	17,430	3,716	21,146	
	1957	18,233	3,793	22,026	
	1958	20,158	4,061	24,219	
	1959	21,361	4,097	25,458	61.1
Glengarry	1951	3,255	827	4,082	
	1953	4,595	867	5,462	
	1956	6,354	988	7,342	
	1957	6,436	1,010	7,446	
	1958	5,826	1,210	7,036	
	1959	5,897	1,230	7,127	74.6
Grenville	1951	4,366	916	5,282	
	1953	4,745	1,048	5,793	
	1956	5,248	1,354	6,602	
	1957	5,553	1,390	6,943	
	1958	5,813	1,374	7,187	
	1959	5,890	1,389	7,279	37.8
Leeds	1951	8,175	2,081	10,256	
	1953	9,116	2,241	11,357	
	1956	10,560	2,499	13,059	
	1957	10,936	2,546	13,482	
	1958	11,415	2,605	14,020	
	1959	12,019	2,631	14,650	42.8
Stormont	1951	8,237	1,713	9,950	
	1953	9,517	1,814	11,331	
	1956	12,146	1,964	14,110	
	1957	13,487	2,564	16,051	
	1958	14,625	2,484	17,109	
	1959	14,921	2,499	17,420	75.1
Sub-total	1951	40,287	9,451	49,738	
	1953	47,268	10,406	57,674	
	1956	57,333	11,801	69,134	
	1957	60,329	12,615	72,944	
	1958	63,121	13,077	76,198	
	1959	65,399	13,198	78,597	58.0
Total, Eastern Ontario Region . .	1951	112,336	24,627	136,963	
	1953	131,379	27,405	158,784	
	1956	160,056	30,605	190,661	
	1957	169,304	31,801	201,105	
	1958	179,226	32,672	211,898	
	1959	185,217	33,530	218,747	59.7

¹Includes trucks and buses.

²Excludes dual purpose vehicles and motorcycles which are not available on a county basis.

**ROAD MILEAGES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1957 AND 1958**

		King's Highways	County Roads	Organized Twp. Roads	Unorganized Twp. Roads	Urban Roads	Secondary Roads	Total
A—Ottawa Valley								
Carleton.....	1957	129.49	238.35	1,082.90	..	466.96	..	1,917.70
	1958	129.49	249.85	1,082.90	..	481.60	..	1,943.84
Lanark.....	1957	93.92	228.65	1,006.85	..	100.08	11.90	1,441.40
	1958	93.50	232.40	1,006.85	..	100.08	11.90	1,444.73
Prescott.....	1957	75.87	179.68	528.25	..	21.88	..	805.68
	1958	75.87	171.48	528.25	..	21.88	..	797.48
Renfrew.....	1957	285.63	217.92	1,695.16	..	114.68	92.30	2,405.69
	1958	285.02	219.17	1,695.91	..	115.53	91.90	2,407.53
Russell.....	1957	39.91	156.85	504.00	..	10.25	..	711.01
	1958	39.91	154.05	504.00	..	10.25	..	708.21
Sub-total.....	1957	624.82	1,021.45	4,817.16	..	713.85	104.20	7,281.48
	1958	623.79	1,026.95	4,817.91	..	729.34	103.80	7,301.79
B—Upper St. Lawrence								
Dundas.....	1957	65.32	141.69	439.50	..	46.91	..	693.42
	1958	67.72	150.55	445.70	..	20.78	..	684.75
Frontenac.....	1957	160.87	165.50	958.80	..	88.21	26.30	1,399.68
	1958	166.50	165.50	938.50	..	89.49	26.30	1,386.29
Glengarry.....	1957	58.93	148.81	513.85	..	38.99	..	760.58
	1958	58.93	151.95	515.00	..	17.27	..	743.15
Grenville.....	1957	46.43	152.00	491.03	..	94.00	..	783.46
	1958	46.36	151.50	491.98	..	44.79	..	734.63
Leeds.....	1957	171.95	194.68	837.41	..	23.29	..	1,227.33
	1958	171.20	199.18	832.96	..	72.00	..	1,275.34
Stormont.....	1957	44.38	169.10	407.75	..	58.15	..	679.38
	1958	34.30	160.60	394.30	..	106.00	..	695.20
Sub-total.....	1957	547.88	971.78	3,648.34	..	349.55	26.30	5,543.85
	1958	545.01	979.28	3,618.44	..	350.33	26.30	5,519.36
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	1957	1,172.70	1,993.23	8,465.50	..	1,063.40	130.50	12,825.33
	1958	1,168.80	2,006.23	8,436.35	..	1,079.67	130.10	12,821.15

**VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1958**

	Total	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and Government	Other
1951.....(\$000's)	50,640	21,854	4,095	16,821	7,843	27
%	(100.0)	(43.2)	(8.1)	(33.2)	(15.5)	*
1952.....(\$000's)	51,540	28,046	3,521	10,047	9,868	58
%	(100.0)	(54.4)	(6.8)	(19.5)	(19.2)	(0.1)
1953.....(\$000's)	68,110	37,528	5,919	10,249	14,391	23
%	(100.0)	(55.1)	(8.7)	(15.1)	(21.1)	*
1954.....(\$000's)	90,007	48,099	6,310	9,935	25,636	27
%	(100.0)	(53.5)	(7.0)	(11.0)	(28.5)	*
1955.....(\$000's)	106,019	58,724	10,383	14,944	21,901	67
%	(100.0)	(55.4)	(9.8)	(14.1)	(20.6)	(0.1)
1956.....(\$000's)	105,607	53,185	8,272	12,831	31,287	32
%	(100.0)	(50.4)	(7.8)	(12.2)	(29.6)	*
1957.....(\$000's)	123,541	52,836	10,504	28,448	31,741	12
%	(100.0)	(42.8)	(8.5)	(23.0)	(25.7)	*
1958.....(\$000's)	142,105	72,258	8,598	21,194	39,997	58
%	(100.0)	(50.9)	(6.1)	(14.9)	(28.1)	*
Percentage Increase 1958/1951	180.6	230.6	110.0	26.0	410.0	114.8

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

Note.—The figures include both new and repair construction.

Industrial building includes permits issued for structures normally used in the following industries: agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage, communications and public utilities. Factories are the most common structure.

Commercial building includes permits issued for structures that fall within the following industries: trade, finance, insurance, real estate and recreation, business and personal service.

Institutional and Government includes expenditures by community, public and government services.

Other includes structures not classified elsewhere.

**DWELLING UNITS STARTED AND COMPLETED,
CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1955 TO 1959**

	Started						Completed					
	1951	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1951	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
A—Ottawa Valley												
Arnprior ¹	*	*	*	28	23	33	*	*	*	30	25	30
Hawkesbury.....	75	40	45	29	40	28	51	44	43	34	42	30
Ottawa (Metropolitan) ²	1,738	3,292	3,505	3,308	4,950	4,546	343	3,001	3,669	3,431	4,354	4,715
Ottawa (City).....	*	2,577	2,346	2,567	4,004	3,453	*	2,285	2,640	2,505	3,479	3,589
Eastview.....	*	302	594	274	329	273	*	288	488	420	333	323
Rockcliffe Park.....	*	33	19	13	5	15	*	39	18	16	12	10
Gloucester Twp ³	*	380	273	178	154	279	*	389	327	224	155	259
Nepean Twp.....	*	*	273	276	458	526	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pembroke.....	74	158	85	97	155	82	100	225	109	88	152	114
Perth.....	*	12	11	15	21	7	*	10	11	17	16	19
Renfrew.....	60	30	45	39	18	14	46	40	34	49	22	21
Smiths Falls.....	27	16	8	26	36	38	27	27	11	20	29	41
B—Upper St. Lawrence												
Brockville.....	24	100	125	126	116	228	21	128	101	114	130	120
Cornwall.....	89	61	20	310	412	217	148	60	47	394	349	299
Kingston (Urban area).....	*	524	469	372	622	503	*	464	521	412	477	474
Kingston (City).....	166	175	265	222	359	323	177	156	279	269	224	270
Kingston Twp.....	*	331	181	112	240	148	*	278	228	125	218	172
Pittsburgh Twp.....	*	18	23	38	23	32	*	30	14	18	35	32

*Not available.

¹Included in "Urban, 5,000 population or more", for the first time beginning January, 1957.

²Includes that part of the (Census) metropolitan area of Ottawa which lies in the Province of Ontario.

³Figures for only part of this municipality available for 1954 and 1955.

**TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings ¹	Single Detached ²		Single Attached ³		Apartments and Flats ⁴		Others ⁵	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A—Ottawa Valley									
Carleton	58,580	27,995	47.8	8,865	15.1	21,520	36.7	200	0.4
Lanark	9,675	7,180	74.2	840	8.7	1,555	16.1	100	1.0
Prescott	5,590	4,395	78.6	570	10.2	620	11.1	5	0.1
Renfrew	15,655	12,795	81.7	1,250	8.0	1,585	10.1	25	0.2
Russell	3,825	3,225	84.3	260	6.8	340	8.9	..	..
Sub-total	93,325	55,590	59.6	11,785	12.6	25,620	27.4	330	0.4
B—Upper St. Lawrence									
Dundas	4,295	3,475	80.9	515	12.0	305	7.1	..	..
Frontenac	16,010	10,090	63.0	2,545	15.9	3,275	20.5	100	0.6
Glengarry	4,305	3,565	82.8	570	13.2	170	4.0	..	..
Grenville	4,845	3,910	80.7	455	9.4	480	9.9	..	..
Leeds	10,295	7,960	77.3	1,130	11.0	1,180	11.5	25	0.2
Stormont	11,705	6,785	58.0	1,745	14.9	3,160	27.0	15	0.1
Sub-total	51,455	35,785	69.5	6,960	13.5	8,570	16.7	140	0.3
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	144,780	91,375	63.1	18,745	13.0	34,190	23.6	470	0.3
Total, Ontario	1,181,125	823,930	69.8	133,855	11.3	219,360	18.6	3,980	0.3

¹Data relate to private dwellings only and not to hospitals, welfare and penal institutions, hotels, large lodging houses, military camps, etc.

²Defined as a house containing one dwelling unit and completely separated on all sides from any other building.

³A dwelling which occupied an entire structure (from ground to roof) and adjoined another structure (or structures) from which it was separated by a vertical wall (or walls) extending from ground to roof; e.g. each half of a semi-detached house or each section of a row of houses was classified as a single attached dwelling.

⁴Included apartments; suites in duplexes or triplexes (i.e., division between dwelling units is horizontal); living quarters above or in the rear of business quarters; janitor's quarters; private quarters for families of staff in institutions.

⁵Included all the unusual types of (makeshift or temporary) dwellings, such as houseboats, trailers, tents, cabins, railway cars and other miscellaneous types.

Note.—Data for total occupied dwellings were based on a complete count; other data on a 20 per cent sample of dwellings.

**TENURE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total ¹ Occupied Dwellings	Owner-Occupied		Tenant-Occupied	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
A—Ottawa Valley					
Carleton	58,580	28,125	48.0	30,455	52.0
Lanark	9,675	7,095	73.3	2,580	26.7
Prescott	5,590	4,245	75.9	1,345	24.1
Renfrew	15,655	11,680	74.6	3,975	25.4
Russell	3,825	3,115	81.4	710	18.6
Sub-total	93,325	54,260	58.1	39,065	41.9
B—Upper St. Lawrence					
Dundas	4,295	3,300	76.8	995	23.2
Frontenac	16,010	9,370	58.5	6,640	41.5
Glengarry	4,305	3,405	79.1	900	20.9
Grenville	4,845	3,430	70.8	1,415	29.2
Leeds	10,295	6,975	67.8	3,320	32.2
Stormont	11,705	6,510	55.6	5,195	44.4
Sub-total	51,455	32,990	64.1	18,465	35.9
Total, Eastern Ontario Region	144,780	87,250	60.3	57,530	39.7
Total, Ontario	1,181,125	821,335	69.5	359,790	30.5

¹Includes occupied trailers, houseboats, tents, box-cars, and other miscellaneous types.

Note.—Dwellings were classified as owner-occupied or tenant-occupied in the 1951 Census depending on whether

"the home was owned or rented by the head of the household or a member of his immediate family". Dwellings in which the head was provided with free living quarters, whether or not in return for services rendered, were considered as tenant-occupied.

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SPECIFIED LIVING CONVENiences,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Number of Occupied Dwellings with						None of Listed Conveniences
		Powered Washing Machine	Electric Vacuum Cleaner	Telephone	Radio	Passenger Automobile		
A—Ottawa Valley								
Carleton.....	No.	58,580	43,775	32,650	48,690	55,340	29,075	1,285
	%	(100.0)	(74.7)	(55.7)	(83.1)	(94.5)	(49.6)	(2.2)
Lanark.....	No.	9,675	7,255	4,025	7,005	8,620	5,325	420
	%	(100.0)	(75.0)	(41.6)	(72.4)	(89.1)	(55.0)	(4.3)
Prescott.....	No.	5,590	4,050	940	3,035	4,895	2,220	385
	%	(100.0)	(72.5)	(16.8)	(54.3)	(87.6)	(39.7)	(6.9)
Renfrew.....	No.	15,655	10,655	5,020	9,300	14,145	8,375	725
	%	(100.0)	(68.1)	(32.1)	(59.4)	(90.4)	(53.5)	(4.6)
Russell.....	No.	3,825	2,775	450	1,415	3,265	1,725	250
	%	(100.0)	(72.5)	(11.8)	(37.0)	(85.4)	(45.1)	(6.5)
Sub-total.....	No.	93,325	68,510	43,085	69,445	86,265	46,720	3,065
	%	(100.0)	(73.4)	(46.2)	(74.4)	(92.4)	(50.1)	(3.3)
B—Upper St. Lawrence								
Dundas.....	No.	4,295	3,415	1,500	2,745	3,870	2,415	180
	%	(100.0)	(79.5)	(34.9)	(63.9)	(90.1)	(56.2)	(4.2)
Frontenac.....	No.	16,010	11,980	7,535	11,385	14,940	8,565	550
	%	(100.0)	(74.8)	(47.1)	(71.1)	(93.3)	(53.5)	(3.4)
Glengarry.....	No.	4,305	2,805	810	2,380	3,780	2,320	270
	%	(100.0)	(65.2)	(18.8)	(55.3)	(87.8)	(53.9)	(6.3)
Grenville.....	No.	4,845	3,515	1,705	3,215	4,370	2,660	225
	%	(100.0)	(72.5)	(35.2)	(66.4)	(90.2)	(54.9)	(4.6)
Leeds.....	No.	10,295	7,835	4,510	7,885	9,480	6,015	350
	%	(100.0)	(76.1)	(43.8)	(76.6)	(92.1)	(58.4)	(3.4)
Stormont.....	No.	11,705	9,590	3,960	8,450	11,075	5,430	265
	%	(100.0)	(81.9)	(33.8)	(72.2)	(94.6)	(46.4)	(2.3)
Sub-total.....	No.	51,455	39,140	20,020	36,060	47,515	27,405	1,840
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	No.	144,780	107,650	63,105	105,505	133,780	74,125	4,905
	%	(100.0)	(74.4)	(43.6)	(72.9)	(92.4)	(51.2)	(3.4)
Total, Ontario.....	No.	1,181,125	927,390	648,035	864,580	1,098,480	640,135	35,100
	%	(100.0)	(78.5)	(54.9)	(73.2)	(93.0)	(54.2)	(3.0)

**HOUSEHOLDS WITH TELEVISION RECEIVERS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, COUNTIES, MARCH, 1960**

	Estimated Households No.	Estimated Households with Television Receivers		% of Households in Province with Television Receivers
		No.	% of Households in District	
Carleton-Russell.....	83,800	79,100	94	5.7
Ottawa — Metropolitan Area ²	74,700	70,700	95	5.0
Dundas-Stromont.....	20,000	18,000	90	1.3
Frontenac.....	21,400	19,000 ³	89 ³	1.3 ³
Kingston City Area ...	16,900	15,000	89	1.1
Glengarry-Prescott.....	11,300	10,300	91	0.7
Grenville-Leeds.....	18,800	15,400	82	1.1
Lanark.....	11,000	9,000	82	0.6
Renfrew.....	20,400	15,400	75	1.1
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	186,700	166,200	89	11.8

¹These are projections based upon the 1956 Census of Canada.

²Does not include portions located in Quebec.

³Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

Source: Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, 96 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto (*BBM Estimates, Spring, 1960*) which has given permission for the use of its estimates.

**DOMESTIC AND FARM ELECTRIC METER REGISTRATIONS,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, DECEMBER 31, 1958**

	Urban Domestic Service	Rural Non-Farm Domestic Service	Farm Service	Total
	(Number of Meters)			
A—Ottawa Valley				
Carleton.....	70,414	8,187	2,046	80,647
Lanark.....	7,053	1,736	1,289	10,078
Prescott.....	3,001	1,251	1,703	5,955
Renfrew.....	10,179	4,939	1,956	17,074
Russell.....	1,146	2,875	3,045	7,066
Sub-total.....	91,793	18,988	10,039	120,820
B—Upper St. Lawrence				
Dundas.....	2,207	575	1,129	3,911
Frontenac.....	13,081	6,483	2,767	22,331
Glengarry.....	1,150	1,598	1,116	3,864
Grenville.....	3,056	2,031	1,337	6,424
Leeds.....	6,749	4,493	2,551	13,793
Stormont.....	11,595	2,527	2,195	16,317
Sub-total.....	37,838	17,707	11,095	66,640
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	129,631	36,695	21,134	187,460

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Electric and Gas Meter Registrations, 1958*.

**RETAIL TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS OF STORES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951**

	All Stores	Foods and Beverages			Automotive			Filling Stations
		Total	Grocery and Combination	General Merchandise	Total	Motor Vehicle Dealers	Garages	
A—Ottawa Valley								
Carleton.....(\$000's)	225,805	70,790	42,594	37,997	42,996	5,257	2,198	7,469
%	(100.0)	(31.4)	(18.9)	(16.8)	(19.0)	(2.3)	(1.0)	(3.3)
Lanark.....(\$000's)	29,084	8,363	5,270	2,977	8,507	4,095	296	1,262
%	(100.0)	(28.8)	(18.1)	(10.2)	(29.3)	(14.1)	(1.0)	(4.3)
Prescott.....(\$000's)	14,280	3,513	1,888	2,876	4,028	2,353	171	505
%	(100.0)	(24.6)	(13.2)	(20.1)	(28.2)	(16.5)	(1.2)	(3.5)
Renfrew.....(\$000's)	46,207	13,514	8,487	6,975	12,883	5,162	771	2,135
%	(100.0)	(29.2)	(18.4)	(15.1)	(27.9)	(11.2)	(1.7)	(4.6)
Russell.....(\$000's)	6,496	1,471	754	2,490	1,528	*	536	226
%	(100.0)	(22.6)	(11.6)	(38.3)	(23.5)		(8.3)	(3.5)
Sub-total.....(\$000's)	321,872	97,651	58,993	53,315	69,942	16,867	3,972	11,597
%	(100.0)	(30.3)	(18.3)	(16.6)	(21.7)	(5.2)	(1.2)	(3.6)
B—Upper St. Lawrence								
Dundas.....(\$000's)	13,594	3,142	2,017	1,587	3,558	1,744	427	418
%	(100.0)	(23.1)	(14.8)	(11.7)	(26.2)	(12.8)	(3.1)	
Frontenac.....(\$000's)	51,371	15,821	9,833	5,241	11,224	4,360	598	1,662
%	(100.0)	(30.8)	(19.1)	(10.2)	(21.8)	(8.5)	(1.2)	(3.2)
Glengarry.....(\$000's)	7,627	2,006	1,245	1,154	1,792	697	101	363
%	(100.0)	(26.3)	(16.3)	(15.1)	(23.5)	(9.1)	(1.3)	(4.8)
Grenville.....(\$000's)	11,002	3,131	2,018	1,676	3,220	1,686	223	494
%	(10.0)	(28.5)	(18.3)	(15.2)	(29.3)	(15.3)	(2.0)	(4.5)
Leeds.....(\$000's)	31,473	8,730	5,320	3,845	7,380	1,534	256	1,800
%	(100.0)	(27.7)	(16.9)	(12.2)	(23.5)	(4.9)	(0.8)	(5.7)
Stormont.....(\$000's)	38,088	12,209	8,035	3,794	9,336	2,863	339	1,105
%	(100.0)	(32.1)	(21.1)	(10.0)	(24.5)	(7.5)	(0.9)	(2.9)
Sub-total.....(\$000's)	153,155	45,039	28,468	17,297	36,510	12,884	1,944	5,842
%	(100.0)	(29.4)	(18.6)	(11.3)	(23.8)	(8.4)	(1.3)	(3.8)
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....(\$000's)	475,027	142,690	87,461	70,612	106,452	29,751	5,916	17,439
%	(100.0)	(30.0)	(18.4)	(14.9)	(22.4)	(6.3)	(1.2)	(3.7)
Eastern Ontario as % of Ontario.....	11.5	11.3	12.0	13.1	10.6	7.8	13.3	10.5

**RETAIL TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS OF STORES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951—continued**

	<u>Apparel and Accessories</u>	<u>Building Materials and Hardware</u>	<u>Furniture, Appliances, Radio and Home Furnishings</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Drug and Health Appliances</u>	<u>Second Hand</u>	<u>Other Retail Stores</u>
					<u>Drug Stores</u>	<u>Total</u>	
A—Ottawa Valley							
Carleton.....(\$000's)	19,644	11,782	8,672	5,418	5,038	323	28,184
%	(8.7)	(5.2)	(3.8)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(12.5)
Lanark.....(\$000's)	1,782	2,164	1,091	624	624	28	3,550
%	(6.1)	(7.4)	(3.8)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.1)	(12.2)
Prescott.....(\$000's)	858	742	500	150	*	—	1,614
%	(6.0)	(5.2)	(3.5)	(1.1)			(11.3)
Renfrew.....(\$000's)	3,265	2,980	1,628	1,038	1,038	—	3,923
%	(7.1)	(6.5)	(3.5)	(2.2)	(2.2)		(8.5)
Russell.....(\$000's)	131	107	103	*	*	*	632
%	(2.0)	(1.6)	(1.6)				(9.7)
Sub-total.....(\$000's)	25,680	17,775	11,994	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,903
%	(8.0)	(5.5)	(3.7)				(11.8)
B—Upper St. Lawrence							
Dundas.....(\$000's)	458	939	158	*	*	*	3,573
%	(3.4)	(6.9)	(1.2)				(26.3)
Frontenac.....(\$000's)	5,796	3,556	2,961	1,626	1,592	80	5,067
%	(11.3)	(6.9)	(5.8)	(3.2)	(3.1)	(0.1)	(9.9)
Glengarry.....(\$000's)	241	542	186	77	77	—	1,630
%	(3.2)	(7.1)	(2.4)	(1.0)	(1.0)		(21.4)
Grenville.....(\$000's)	425	638	237	243	243	—	1,433
%	(3.9)	(5.8)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)		(13.0)
Leeds.....(\$000's)	2,162	2,271	2,518	699	699	75	3,794
%	(6.9)	(7.2)	(8.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(12.1)
Stormont.....(\$000's)	3,400	2,653	1,445	626	626	173	4,452
%	(8.9)	(7.0)	(3.8)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.4)	(11.7)
Sub-total.....(\$000's)	12,482	10,599	7,505	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,949
%	(8.1)	(6.9)	(4.9)				(13.0)
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....(\$000's)	38,162	28,374	19,499	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57,852
%	(8.0)	(6.0)	(4.1)				(12.2)
Eastern Ontario as % of Ontario.....	11.9	10.8	10.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.8

* Indicates figures withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

— Indicates no stores of this type are located in this county.

n.a.—Not available.

**NUMBER OF STORES AND RETAIL SALES,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1931, 1941 AND 1951,
INCORPORATED CENTRES OF 1,000 POPULATION AND OVER**

	Number of Stores			Net Sales			
	1931 No.	1941 No.	1951 No.	1931 (\$000's)	1941 (\$000's)	1951 (\$000's)	% Change 1951/1931
A—Ottawa Valley							
Almonte.....	50	47	51	676	640	2,301	240.4
Arnprior.....	98	71	87	1,552	1,472	6,345	308.8
Barry's Bay.....	n.a.	20	28	n.a.	309	1,473	n.a.
Carleton Place.....	83	83	89	1,182	1,796	4,696	297.3
Casselman.....	n.a.	26	26	n.a.	482	1,144	n.a.
Eastview.....	69	86	96	792	1,310	7,379	831.7
Eganville.....	39	34	35	539	794	2,379	341.4
Hawkesbury.....	109	98	124	1,082	2,045	7,795	620.4
L'Orignal	17	13	n.a.	93	151	n.a.	n.a.
Ottawa.....	1,525	1,559	1,721	59,702	81,501	210,919	253.3
Pembroke.....	148	163	152	3,025	5,137	15,740	420.3
Perth.....	97	98	91	1,913	2,022	6,389	234.0
Renfrew.....	89	105	116	1,709	2,380	9,850	476.4
Rockcliffe Park.....	n.a.	1	..	n.a.	*	..	n.a.
Rockland.....	39	35	38	346	390	1,323	282.4
Smiths Falls.....	142	147	139	2,897	3,368	12,812	342.3
Vankleek Hill.....	38	32	37	432	572	1,419	228.5
B—Upper St. Lawrence							
Alexandria.....	54	54	52	715	1,016	2,783	289.2
Brockville.....	153	167	168	5,449	6,598	16,785	208.0
Cardinal.....	25	31	30	309	476	1,282	314.9
Chesterville.....	37	33	33	462	942	2,183	372.5
Cornwall.....	208	242	279	4,871	7,598	25,728	428.2
Gananoque.....	79	85	87	1,784	2,434	6,069	240.2
Iroquois.....	n.a.	n.a.	24	n.a.	n.a.	1,253	n.a.
Kemptville.....	54	38	35	742	697	2,376	220.2
Kingston.....	376	389	376	12,873	17,602	43,976	241.6
Morrisburg.....	61	54	57	746	746	2,397	221.3
Portsmouth.....	9	5	11	64	132	382	496.9
Prescott.....	78	73	72	1,730	1,471	3,849	122.5
Winchester.....	32	38	37	606	1,109	3,868	538.3
Total, Eastern Ontario Region...	5,634	5,842	6,003	123,297	169,375	475,025	285.3
Total, Ontario.....	43,045	47,055	50,119	1,099,990	1,406,977	4,116,373	274.2
Eastern Ontario Region as % of Ontario.....	13.1	12.4	12.0	11.2	12.0	11.5	

* Indicates figures withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.¹

n.a.—Not available.

**WHOLESALE TRADE,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, SUB-REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951**

	Establishments No.	Sales		Working Proprietors No.	Employees Maximum No.	Payroll (\$000's)
		(\$000's)	% of Ontario			
A—Ottawa Valley						
Carleton.....	318	213,877	4.9	138	3,757	9,779
Lanark.....	36	8,769	0.2	29	215	406
Prescott.....	15	2,242	0.1	10	28	56
Renfrew.....	58	14,939	0.3	35	370	637
Russell.....	23	3,421	0.1	21	38	62
Sub-total.....	450	243,248	5.5	233	4,408	10,940
B—Upper St. Lawrence						
Dundas.....	20	2,898	0.1	15	49	73
Frontenac.....	89	25,028	0.6	61	789	1,558
Glen-Garry.....	18	3,133	0.1	22	62	45
Grenville.....	26	5,169	0.1	16	105	160
Leeds.....	30	10,949	0.2	30	230	467
Stormont.....	50	12,158	0.3	34	279	578
Sub-total.....	233	59,335	1.4	178	1,514	2,881
Total, Eastern Ontario Region.....	683	302,583	6.9	411	5,922	13,821

**WHOLESALE TRADE, INCORPORATED CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER,
EASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951**

	Establishments No.	Sales		Working Proprietors No.	Employees Maximum No.	Payroll (\$000's)
		(\$000's)	% of Region			
A—Ottawa Valley						
Eastview.....	11	6,672	2.2	7	119	229
Hawkesbury.....	10	1,832	0.6	6	22	47
Ottawa.....	297	204,702	67.7	122	3,630	9,539
Pembroke.....	26	9,364	3.1	15	215	384
Perth.....	6	1,328	0.4	3	20	42
Renfrew.....	15	3,650	1.2	6	83	144
Smiths Falls	14	4,553	1.5	9	97	226
B—Upper St. Lawrence						
Brockville.....	19	10,157	3.4	17	206	423
Cornwall.....	23	5,814	1.9	11	154	345
Kingston.....	65	22,767	7.5	32	711	1,451

MAP OF EASTERN ONTARIO REGION

**Prepared by the
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

1960

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Scale:

